

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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Government Ceiling on Wheat Futures
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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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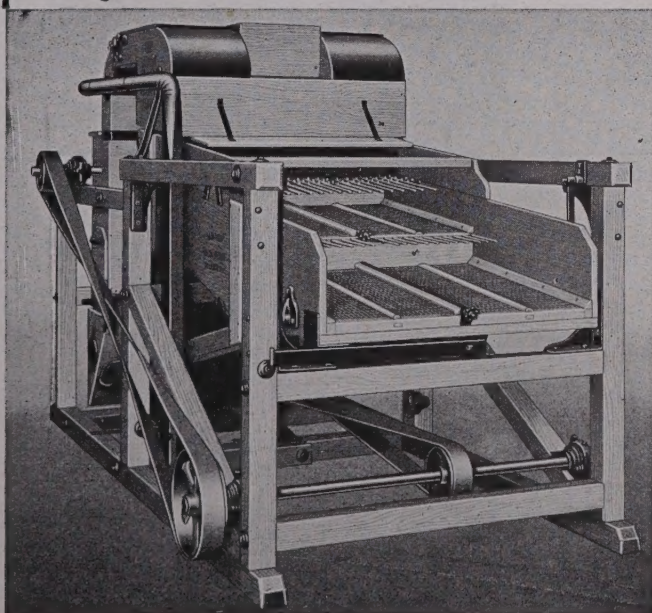
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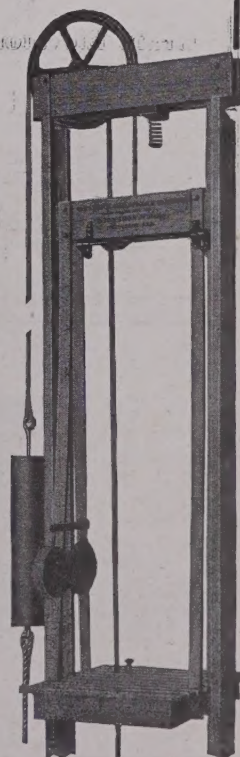
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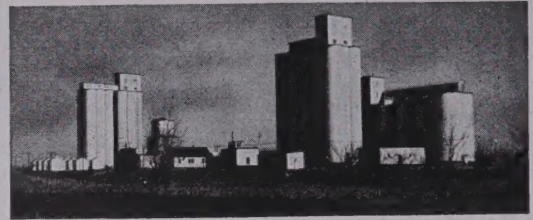
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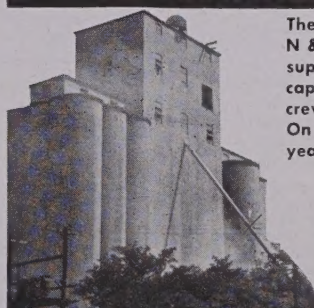
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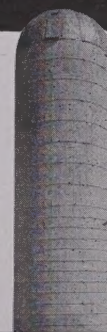
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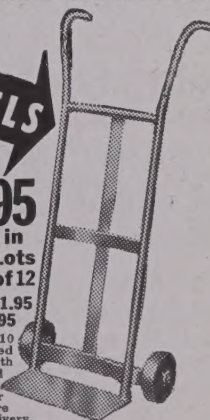
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SITUATION WANTED—Experienced grain man wants managership good elevator; knows sidelines, accounting; 10 years' experience; married, 2 children. Address Grain & Feed Journals, 93H4, Chicago 4, Illinois.

SITUATION WANTED—High caliber man with 15 years' experience desires position as manager of elevator handling 300,000 to 400,000 bu. Age 49. Buy and sell grain and thorough knowledge of side lines and feeding. Good references. Address 93G7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

BATES Grain Company.

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We are so busy in our small corner of Michigan that we get a kick out of the Michigan News. In fact, that is our way of keeping track of our friends in the business. We like your "Asked and Answered" department also.—M. K. Wilson, Wilson & Son Elevator, Sparta, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

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FOR SALE—One 10" Hammermill, one ½ ton mixer; one sheller; 30 HP. motor; 3 HP. motor. Ruff's Feed Service, Windsor, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Good used large size Western Pitless Sheller with roller bearings. Good used Western steel grain shaker feeder. Lots of line shaft, large pulleys, etc. Maroa Farmers Cooperative Elevator Co., Inc., Maroa, Illinois.

FOR SALE—No. 2 Gruendler hammermill, No. 5 and No. 3 Jaybee hammermills, double 9 x 30 Barnard & Leas roller mill with collar-oiling bearings, double 9 x 30 Great Western roller mill, four aspirators, one 30 bu. milling separator. F. W. Mann, Box 67, East St. Louis, Illinois.

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Electric Motors, Electric Starters.
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Steel Trunking Bucket Elevators.
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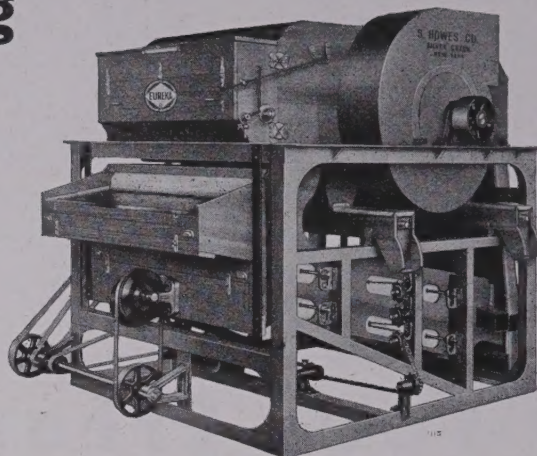
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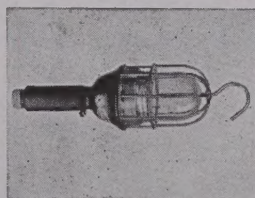
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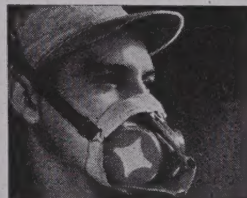
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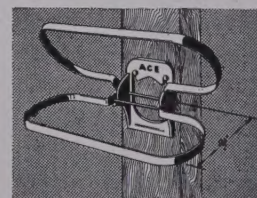
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A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., APRIL 25, 1945

HOT CINDERS are a potential fire menace, as was proved when fire from cinders along the siding damaged an elevator recently in Michigan.

MIXING grain thoroly before loading into car will deprive the official inspector of an opportunity to grade the shipment down as required by the rules to the grade of the lowest quality in the carload.

SO MANY grain handlers are having plans and specifications drawn for long-needed improvements and enlargements that all grain elevator designers and builders will be kept working nights and Sundays as soon as the European struggle is ended and materials and men are obtainable.

GRAIN production is not a method of farm operation that requires much manpower where the farms are so completely mechanized as in America. Altho we have been at war for a long time our next winter wheat crop promises to be the largest on record, assuring grain dealers a large volume of business.

PERIODIC inspection of scales by experts will prevent heavy loss that follows when the operator unwittingly uses an inaccurate scale for several months after it should have been resealed.

WHILE THIRTEEN fires are reported in our News Columns, this number, only two resulted in the destruction of the plant attacked. Credit two more plants to the lack of caution and vigilance.

THE UNUSUAL activity in building new alfalfa dehydrating plants shows that many enterprising processors have courage to proceed with building operations even though priorities are most difficult to obtain.

HELP the railroad company to supply cars to other shippers by taking out everything when unloading a car. If clean the car can be reloaded immediately. Time is lost if the railroad company must switch the car to a cleaning track.

CROP insurance it seems is going to be forced on the farmers whether they want it or not. It was dropped once, yet only 16 representatives voted against re-establishing the insurance. The lack of interest on the part of farmers is shown by the fact that while in 1939 in North Dakota 28,900 wheat farms were insured the number had fallen to 11,000 in 1943. The number of insured crops in South Dakota decreased from 19,446 to 4,888 in 1943.

THE METHOD of charging for spotting cars at industries is in a fair way to be worked out by the railroads which have drawn up a proposed tariff on which a hearing will be held in New York May 8 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The provision in the tariff that no charge will be made if shipper or consignee does not create a condition preventing "continuous movement," will be beneficial to country elevators and small industries, while large industries attempting to make the railroad do their intraplant shifting will be properly assessed.

CONTROLLERS of transportation in wartime have problems to solve that are entirely foreign to the civilian mind. The director has to choose where to have his troubles. If the railroads had all the cars needed they would be terribly short of the manpower to run them. If the farmers and interior elevators had all the box cars demanded to move the crops cramming the storehouses every port on the seaboard would be embargoed. A score of boats are idle on the Great Lakes for two reasons, the first being that the grain cannot get from the interior to upper lake ports and the second, that the Lower lake ports could not handle the flood of grain without creating an eastern congestion. Help!

AREA of production definition is slow in coming thru from the Wage and Hour Division, altho urged by the Supreme Court to make haste. What has leaked out indicates the hazard that criteria are being considered that will not have the approval of the Supreme Court. Too bad the Court did not depart from its proper judicial sphere to write a regulation.

ONLY ONE accident is reported in this number and that resulted in the death of a worker in a Denver, Colo., elevator. He slipped and fell and struck his head against a conveyor drive. This brings to mind the efforts being made by many employers to minimize slipping and reduce the production of sparks by insisting that all workers wear shoes having soles of rubber or composition, thus reducing the danger of slipping and producing sparks in dusty places.

GRAIN dealers who quite often are the bankers in their respective communities, using their own capital, have to compete with federal Production Credit Ass'n's whose capital is furnished by the Government. It costs some of these Credit Ass'n's 8.4 per cent to do business, while they charge only 5.6. This unfair competition is not profiting the taxpayers. In Missouri 9 of the 14 P.C.A.'s did not collect enough interest to pay operating expenses. Of the 14 P.C.A.'s in Kansas six failed to have enough interest from their loans in 1942 to cover expenses.

TOO MANY operators of grain elevators have shared the assumption common to many other owners of burned buildings that the loss on their own building was all that they and their insurance company had to settle for. Now the Hervey City Grain Co. is defendant in a suit for \$2,117 filed by the owners of a building that burned when fire spread from the elevator that was burned. The claim rests on the allegation that the grain company permitted cobs and debris from a corn sheller to accumulate in 12-ft. high pile within four feet of the frame elevator.

COUNTRY GRAIN merchants whose isolated plants contain adding machines, radios, typewriters, and other portable office equipment would be disturbed by the greater activity of midnight marauders who seek to gain admission to the safe and carry off all office equipment. While it is difficult to lock up an average country grain office against these nomads, it is possible to discourage the less experienced by barring windows and locking door so securely they experience great difficulty in gaining admission. The difficulties experienced by would-be buyers of new office equipment has made an unusual market for old equipment that is not so badly worn as to be useless.

Box Car Shortage Stays with Us

The Senate hearing on the box car shortage brought out the fact that the Office of Defense Transportation has been remiss in not issuing an order requiring the eastern lines to return to the western roads the cars that were owned by them.

The real parties at interest were the grain shippers and farmers of the central and western states. The western roads were collecting a per diem on each and every car wrongfully detained in the east, while the western farmer saw his grain rot on the ground.

After the hearings the Senate committee wisely concluded that more light was needed as to what use the eastern roads were making of the cars belonging to the western lines.

The permit system suggested by the O.D.T. for grain moving out of the Northwest and the Southwest would be absolutely worthless as a means of getting the box cars away from the east.

Must Sack Grain for War Scarred Lands

Europe never had anything like the rapid bulk grain unloading facilities found on both the Canadian and United States shores of the lower Great Lakes.

The Low Countries were well equipped with pneumatic suction elevators adaptable to discharging vessels carrying a small lot of grain as part cargo. Moreover the millers of Europe liked to buy grain in small quantities as needed.

With entirely inadequate facilities abroad for the unloading of bulk grain the grain elevators of America find it necessary to place the grain in sacks that can be handled almost anywhere on arrival abroad.

To feed temporarily millions of prisoners of war and starving civilians an amount of grain is required that staggers the imagination. The army demands it, and we must supply it. To avoid waste at destination the army should lean on experienced exporters and importers for advice in routing the grain to ports where it can be handled.

Would Kill Private Export Grain Trade

The directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation are reported to be considering arrangements to channel all grain export transactions thru the C.C.C.

The scheme is to have the foreign governments and foreign private importers place their purchase thru the Foreign Economic Administration, which would pass the order on to the C.C.C.

The bureaucrats say they do not want the foreign governments buying thru the Foreign Economic Administration

and at the same time dealing with United States private export grain firms.

Where there is smoke there must be some fire; and it is suspected the C.C.C. fears that private grain firms are preparing to compete with it in sales of grains abroad. Barring subsidy and with free ships the C.C.C. would come off second best in competition with private grain firms.

What is the excuse for the Government's engaging in the grain business? The C.C.C.'s losses are so heavy the taxpayers of the U.S.A. would be delighted if it would discontinue all merchandising immediately.

Persistent Demands Will Get Cars

Many elevators throughout the corn belt are still filled with grain, and much corn, wheat and grain sorghum are still piled out in the open. Some of the corn arriving in central markets now is so badly damaged that shippers are suffering a heavy discount all because car builders were not given sufficient material to build more box cars, and, sad to relate, the condition of the cars obtainable is so poor, heavy shortages are occurring in shipments of small grain, so it behooves every grain dealer who does get a box car to cooper it most carefully and line it with heavy paper, so as to increase the delivery at destination of all the grain loaded.

A new crop will soon start to market and the demand for box cars will be more urgent than ever because of the large volume of last year's crop still remaining in the fields and at country stations. Shippers who are able to get box cars will naturally do everything in their power to dry and clean every bushel of new grain before entrusting it to a worn-out box car. Pressing gondola cars and live stock cars, into service will not help much unless shippers take every precaution to protect grain from the elements and to cooper every car carefully to prevent leaks.

All western roads have tried persistently to secure the return of box cars kidnapped by eastern lines, but they have not yet succeeded in getting enough cars to relieve the present car famine, and, as July 1st approaches, the car famine promises to be worse than ever, so foresighted shippers are doing everything in their power to accumulate a supply of cooperating material that will help them to get their shipments to central market without delay and without leaks in transit.

The more persistently shippers demand more cars, the sooner will the government grant priorities to box car builders who have long suffered from an over-supply of unfilled orders for box cars. Shippers can impress station agents with the greater urgency of their orders for cars if they will issue a

written order every time another car is needed and persist in calling the attention of the station agent and the division superintendent to their need of cars NOW.

Senate Inquiry into Box Car Shortage

The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce began hearings on the box car shortage Apr. 17.

Ben C. Larkin, public service commissioner of North Dakota, representing governors and utility commissioners of 11 states, testified that on April 1 the Northern Pacific Railroad had only 65 per cent of its cars on its own lines and the Great Northern 46.6 per cent, while eastern railroads averaged 112 per cent.

He said 149,265,000 bus. of grain are on farms now in his state and farm elevators are "blocked" and will be unable to handle the new wheat crop.

On April 7, he said, 531 country elevators were closed in the state.

"I am getting tired of the alibis the government agencies are presenting here as to why we don't get cars in North Dakota," he said. "I can't go home and lie to my people. They are getting suspicious."

C. A. Merkle, South Dakota, utilities commissioner, testified that 124,000,000 bus. of grain must be moved in his state and sold before the 1945 crops are harvested.

Aksel W. Nielsen of Omaha, general manager of the West Central Co-operative Grain Co., said there are 20,000,000 bus. of corn on the ground in his state, an unusually heavy carry-over caused partly by a reduction in hog production last year and a cut in cattle feeding.

C. C. Cogswell of Topeka, Kan., head of the Kansas Grange, contended that "bungling regulations and directives from Washington in connection with fattening of livestock in the Middle West area" are directly responsible for 50 per cent of the backlog of unshipped grain.

J. Monroe Johnson, director of the O.D.T., said the ODT had asked the WPB for enough steel to make 187,000 more box cars "than the railroads got." He said the total of cars had remained about stationary in the war and 600,000 fewer than in World War I.

Orders increasing the number of box cars for movement of middle western grain from 1,400 to 1,990 a day have been issued by Col. Johnson. He promised "relief soon, and more than you expect."

By June 21, Colonel Johnson stated, the railroads probably will move 60,000 more carloads of grain than were transported last year.

Mark Thornsburg, Des Moines, Ia., sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, testified that millions of bushels of Iowa corn have spoiled or will spoil unless moved within 30 or 40 days.

Herman Fakler, vice pres. of the Millers National Federation, said that millers would be unable to meet army and other demand for flour unless more cars are made available for delivery of wheat to mills and for loading out flour and feeds.

Walter R. Scott, sec'y of the Kansas City Board of Trade, testified that million of bushels of grain are rotting, many country elevators have closed because they are filled and some mills are working only part time because of lack of grain.

Scott told the committee that car shortage trouble started last July and had steadily been growing worse until a slight improvement starting about two weeks ago. He showed that loadings of grain and grain products in the western district from June 6, 1944, to Mar. 27 were 206,817 fewer cars than for the corresponding period a year before, with a much larger crop to move.

The committee called upon the American Ass'n of Railroads for a report "which will reveal for the first time what the western cars are being used for in the east."

Soybean Loan and Purchase Program

The 1945 price support program for soybeans was announced Apr. 20 by the W.F.A. Farmers will receive \$2.04 a net bushel for green and yellow soybeans grading United States No. 2 with moisture content of 14 per cent, delivered by farmers to a country elevator, processing plant, or other normal delivery point. Base support price on 1944 crop soybeans was \$2.04.

MOISTURE DISCOUNTS.—A premium of 1 cent a bushel will be paid for each $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent under 14 per cent moisture content, down to and including 11 per cent. A discount of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent will be made for each $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in excess of 14 per cent moisture content, up to and including 18 per cent, and a discount of 2 cents for each $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in excess of 18 per cent moisture content. Moisture determinations will be rounded to the nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

TEST WEIGHT DISCOUNT.—A discount of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a bushel will be made for each pound under 54 pounds a test weight bushel. Test weight determinations shall be rounded to the nearest pound. A discount of $\frac{1}{4}$ cent a bushel will be made for each 5 per cent or fraction thereof in excess of 15 per cent of split soybeans.

DISCOUNT FOR DAMAGE.—A discount of two-tenths of a cent a bushel will be made for each 1 per cent of green damage in excess of 3 per cent total damage. When soybeans contain total damage in excess of 3 per cent, the first 3 per cent of total damage will be considered to be damage other than green damage.

A discount of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a bushel will be made for each 1 per cent of damage, other than green damage; in excess of 3 per cent, but not in excess of 60 per cent, a discount of 1 cent per bushel will be made; and for each 1 per cent in excess of 60 per cent, a discount of $\frac{1}{2}$ cents a bushel. Damage determinations will be rounded to the nearest 1 per cent.

The total weight of foreign material and dockage combined in excess of 2 per cent shall be deducted from the total gross weight of soybeans delivered when determining the net number of bushels of soybeans. No discount will be made for soybeans having an odor due solely to green damage.

The base support price for brown, black, and mixed soybeans (classes 3, 4, and 5) will be 20c per bushel lower than for green and yellow soybeans. The schedule of premiums and discounts shall be the same as for green and yellow soybeans. For the purpose of determining the applicable base support price, mixtures of green soybeans in class 1 and yellow soybeans in class 2 shall be disregarded, and the higher support price shall be applicable to all such soybeans unless they contain more than 5 per cent of brown, black, and/or bi-colored soybeans, either singly or in any combination.

LOANS TO FARMERS.—Commodity Credit Corporation loans will be available to farmers at rates equal to the support prices to producers for soybeans of any class having a moisture content not in excess of 14 per cent, grading No. 4 or better with respect to all other grade factors, and stored on farms in approved storage facilities in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and in any other States where farm storage loans for soybeans may be approved by Commodity Credit Corporation. Soybeans grading weevily, or which are musty, sour, heating, or have any objectionable foreign odor will not be eligible for loan. In addition to the applicable loan rate, a storage advance of 7 cents per bushel will be made at the time the loan is made. Loans will be available thru Jan. 31, 1946, and will mature on demand, but not later than April 30, 1946. All loans will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

PURCHASES FROM FARMERS.—Where adequate markets are not otherwise provided,

county AAA committees will be authorized to purchase soybeans from producers at the support prices for the account of CCC, the soybeans to be stored in CCC bins or disposed of as directed by CCC.

PURCHASES THRU WAREHOUSEMEN.—CCC will offer to buy soybeans thru country and terminal warehousemen at the support price plus 5 cents per bushel in the case of purchases from country elevators, or plus $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel in the case of purchases thru terminal warehousemen. Provisions of the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement will apply to soybeans purchased from country elevators and terminal warehousemen and stored with them after purchase, except that on soybeans purchased from country elevators no loading out charge will be allowed.

O.P.A. Enforcement

CHARLES CITY, IA.—The O. P. A. was awarded judgment for \$1,379.19 against Clyde King and Mark Eischeid, grain dealers here, on the charge of selling corn at over-ceiling prices.—A. G. T.

HENDERSON, KY.—The Henderson Elevator Co. settled Apr. 3 for \$16,082.65 the treble damage suit for \$83,359.20 brought by the O.P.A. for over-ceiling sales of corn. Fred H. Karem, district enforcement attorney, said a reaudit of the company's records showed a miscalculation of several thousand dollars due to the company's method of keeping records.—A. W. W.

Government Buying Grains for Export

The W.F.A. stated Apr. 23 that it would continue to make purchases of corn, wheat, oats and rye for export purposes from time to time, as the transportation situation indicated speedy shipment could be made without interfering with other and major export programs.

The WFA said that there was extreme need in Holland, Belgium and other liberated areas for feed. It was felt that if feeds could be obtained, the dairy herds of these countries, which have survived liquidation better than beef herds, would begin to play a real part in supplying important items of diet and so cut down shipments from this country.

The C.C.C. confirmed a report that it had been purchasing corn in the open market to fill commitments for overseas needs. While not naming the extent of the recent open market purchases, officials affirmed that at least 350,000 bus. had been bought recently.

1945 Price Support Program for Rye

The following details of the 1945 Price Support Program for rye have been announced by the War Food Administration:

LOANS TO FARMERS: Loans will be made to farmers on a note-and-chattel-mortgage basis for rye stored on the farm, and on the basis of a note-and-loan agreement when stored in approved warehouses.

LOAN RATE: The loan rate for rye grading No. 2 or better, or grading No. 3 solely on test weight, will be 75 cents per bushel at all points.

NO STORAGE ALLOWANCE: No storage payment will be made in connection with farm-stored rye loans, and a deduction of 7 cents per bushel will be made from the basic loan rate on warehouse-stored rye unless the producer has paid the storage charges thru April 30, 1946.

LOAN PERIOD: Loans will be available until Dec. 31, 1945, and will mature on Apr. 30, 1946, or earlier on demand. All loans will be administered in the county by county agricultural conservation committees under the general supervision of the State committee.

Price Control Solely for Federal Enforcement

The Supreme Court of Ohio on Apr. 18 held invalid an ordinance of the city of Cleveland making infractions of price ceilings misdemeanors.

The court said: "Price control legislation enacted by congress and declared valid by the United States Supreme court pre-empts the field of price control and excludes the several states or any of their political subdivisions from passing laws on the same subject."

Suit Under Seed Warranty

The Cornhusker Hybrid Co., of Fremont, Neb., has asked the Supreme Court of Nebraska to reverse the decision of the Buffalo County Court that gave judgment for \$386 to Wm. J. Kennedy, a farmer, who alleged he had been given inbred seed instead of the hybrid seed corn ordered.

The company informed the Supreme Court that it was protected by the disclaimer.

The company maintains that Kennedy testified that the Cornhusker seed was planted in the middle of a small tract with other varieties on either side. But the company says his principal witness testified to the contrary. The attorneys asked the court to sustain the warranty because there is no method by which it could be assured that its seed was ever even planted.

Release by Employee Void

The Supreme Court of the United States in *Brooklyn Savings Bank v. O'Neal* ruled that a written release, under which an employee, upon receipt of delayed payment of all overtime compensation due him under wage hour act, waives his rights to any further claims and damages under the act, is void and does not bar a subsequent suit by the employee under section 16 (b) of the act to recover liquidated damages in an amount equal to the unpaid overtime compensation.

The bank operated an office building in which the plaintiff O'Neal was employed as night watchman. Two years after he left the employment the Supreme Court held that such employees were engaged in interstate commerce and under the Fair Labor Standards Act. O'Neal then claimed underpayment and was paid by the bank which took a release from all claims. Disregarding the release, O'Neal brought suit for liquidated damages and recovered.

Title to Elevator Driveway

Clay W. Sparks made a written contract July 24, 1940, for purchase of the grain elevator of the Fishers Grain Co., at Fishers, Ind., signed by Pres. P. W. McComas and Sec'y Marie McComas, at a price of \$15,000.

A supplemental contract was made Aug. 7 providing that the Fishers Grain Co. should acquire title to the driveway. McComas did get a conveyance to himself of a strip of ground over which the right of way would run. He said he was not going to perform the contract "said he'd build a fence across the driveway."

Sparks then brought suit alleging McComas was threatening to fence off the driveway. The Supreme Court of Indiana on Jan. 30, 1945, said:

"The conduct and threat of McComas constitute sufficient factual basis for the injunctive relief." The Court decided in favor of Sparks, affirming the decision of the Appellate Court and the Hamilton Circuit Court.—58 N. E. Rep (2d) 932.

Don't Quit

Nobody's ever whipped, or killed, or flat busted, or down and out until he says so himself and believes it.—Ray Norton.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Where Obtain A.A.A. Steel Tanks?

Grain & Feed Journals: We are desperately in need of some additional storage facilities for the coming oats and corn crop. The writer recalls that several years back some mid-western firm made thousands of steel bins for the A.A.A. and many were put in use in the state of Illinois. Can you give us some names and addresses that we might contact?—Hazel Trading Co., Hazelhurst, Miss.

Ans.: These government-owned tanks of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were controlled by the County A.A.A. Committees. The location of those for sale could be ascertained by addressing the Commodity Credit Corporation, Washington, D. C. The steel grain tanks were scattered over several states.

Deferment of Elevator Operator?

Grain & Feed Journals: I have a son who became 18 years old on Apr. 1, 1945, who registered with the draft board Apr. 2. He helped me in the morning and after school with feed grinding and mixing.

On Mar. 20 I became ill and since then my son has operated the elevator and grinding equipment. My doctor forbade me to do any heavy work, so I need the help. Who is the W.F.A. representative in this district, 40 miles east of St. Louis, Mo.?—Wm. Netemeyer, Albers, Ill.

Ans.: As stated in the Journal Mar. 28, page 213, country grain elevator operators may be certified for deferment by the War Food Administration. For Albers, Ill., the W.F.A. representative is W. A. Stolte, room 817, 5 South Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill. This may seem far removed from the southern part of the state, but the Chicago office of the W.F.A. handles all matters except from a few counties.

Liability of Railroad for Delay in Transit?

Grain & Feed Journals: Does a railroad assume any liability for slow movement of cars to terminal? Does the railroad have to move a car a specified distance? Is there a time limit?

Our problem is that a car billed out of Meriden, Ill., Mar. 29, arrived in Kankakee on Apr. 6, was inspected the same day as heating. The corn left here in good shape, and I think we should have a claim for delay in transit.—C. E. Gallagher, Meriden, Ill.

Ans: The railroad company does not have to move the car a specified distance in any certain time. The railroad company is liable, however, for deterioration of contents or fall in market value, if the delay was unreasonable.

Railroads sometimes offer the defense of "inherent vice" in the goods.

Evidence will have to be offered by the shipper to show the customary and usual time in transit between the points, and that the grain was sound when loaded.

The Supreme Court of New York held that under the common law the carrier was liable in case of delay for the difference in market value at time it arrived and the time the shipment should have arrived. *American Locomotive Co. v. N. Y. Central R. R. Co.*, 179 N. Y. Supp. 851.

The Supreme Court of Kansas gave J. R. Harold judgment against the Santa Fe for delay in moving a car of corn. The B/L showed the corn was loaded Sept. 21 at Kansas City; but did not arrive at destination, Elk Falls, until Oct. 6.

The Supreme Court of New York gave the Burns Grain Co., of Buffalo judgment against the Erie Railroad for delay in moving corn from Buffalo to Port Jervis, N. Y., tho the railroad pleaded congestion of traffic.

CORN PRODUCTS Refining Co. directors have elected Geo. M. Moffett chairman of the board and Morris Sayre pres.

Support Loans on Grain Sorghums

Commodity Credit Corporation loans will be made during 1945 to farmers on a note-and-chattel mortgage basis for grain sorghums stored on farms and on the basis of a note-and-loan agreement when stored in approved warehouses.

The loan rates per 100 lbs. for No. 2 or better grain sorghums at terminal basic markets are: \$1.93 at Missouri River markets (Kansas City, Omaha); \$2.05 at Memphis, Tenn.; \$2.05 at St. Louis, Mo.; and \$2.24 at Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif.

The loan rates for farm-stored grain sorghums grading No. 2 or better will vary from \$1.60 to \$2.14 per 100 lbs. in specified counties and states: \$1.60 to \$2.00 in Arizona, \$2.03 to \$2.14 in California, \$1.60 to \$1.62 in Colorado, \$1.62 to \$1.79 in Kansas, \$1.60 to \$1.80 in Nebraska, \$1.60 in New Mexico, \$1.60 to \$1.73 in Oklahoma, \$1.63 to \$1.74 in South Dakota, and \$1.60 in specified counties in Texas.

Discounts from these rates will be 8 cents per 100 lbs. for No. 3 grade and 16 cents per 100 lbs. for No. 4 grade. A discount of 3 cents per 100 lbs. also will apply to mixed grain sorghums. Grain sorghums grading discolored, weevily, or smutty, or containing in excess of 13 per cent moisture if stored on the farm, or in excess of 14 per cent moisture if stored in a warehouse, will not be eligible for a loan.

No storage advance or payment will be made in connection with loans on farm-stored grain sorghums, and a deduction of 12 cents per 100 lbs. will be made on warehouse-stored grain sorghums unless the producer has paid the storage charges thru Apr. 30, 1946.

Loans will be available until Feb. 28, 1946, and



Fred C. Vincent, Kansas City, Mo., Deceased

will mature on Apr. 30, 1946, or earlier upon demand.

C.C.C. 1944 Loan Rates

CORN, farm stored, 90 per cent of parity as of Oct. 1, 1944, available from Dec. 1, 1944, to May 31, 1945.

BARLEY, 90c per bushel for No. 1 on Pacific slope, 85c in other states, on farm or in warehouses. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored.

SOYBEANS, \$2.04 per bu. to farmers for green and yellow of 1944 crop, No. 2 delivered to country elevators. Available to Jan. 31, 1945.

FLAXSEED on farm or in warehouses at \$2.95 basis Minneapolis for No. 1, 25c less for No. 2, per bu., until Oct. 1, 1944, or Jan. 31, 1945.

C.C.C. 1945 Loan Rates

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on farm or in warehouse, for No. 2 or better, on basis per 100 lbs., \$1.93 at Kansas City and Omaha, \$2.24 at Los Angeles and San Francisco, available until Feb. 28, 1946, and maturing Apr. 30, 1946, or earlier upon demand. This is a considerable advance over the 1944 rate of 95 cents in most states and \$1 in California.

FLAXSEED, in terminals, country elevators and on farms, for No. 1, with No. 2 5 cents lower, \$3 per bushel basis Chicago, Milwaukee, Portland, Ore., Minneapolis and Red Wing, Minn., 7 cents per bushel allowed for farm stored in advance. Loans will be available to Oct. 31 for California and Arizona and to Jan. 31 for all other flaxseed, maturing on demand but not later than Jan. 31, 1946, for California and Arizona, and not later than Apr. 30, 1946, for all other flaxseed.

DAMAGED CORN is arriving at the central markets and selling at prices that about pay the freight and charges, leaving little for the shipper. One car of yellow corn at Kansas City Apr. 10 had 26 per cent moisture, paid 9.25c freight and sold for 18c per bushel.

INSPECTED RECEIPTS of soybeans in March showed considerable increase over those for February, according to inspectors' reports to the Grain Products Branch of the War Food Administration. March inspections totaled 3,848 cars compared with 2,367 cars in February. Inspected receipts for October-March this season were 62,000 cars compared with 70,096 cars for the same period the preceding year. The quality of the soybeans inspected in March also was somewhat higher, 88 per cent grading No. 2 or better compared with 83 per cent in February.

Death of Fred C. Vincent

Fred C. Vincent died unexpectedly Apr. 19. Two weeks ago he went with Mrs. Vincent to New York, and following his daily custom, had gone for a walk, but died of a heart attack two hours later.

Mr. Vincent was born at Odell, Ill., 68 years ago, educated at Lake Forest Academy and University of Chicago. He engaged in the grain business at Chicago, going to Kansas City in 1905 to represent the Bartlett Frazier Co. There he became a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

For 30 years he was connected with the Simonds, Shields, Lonsdale Grain Co., and president until he retired in 1936. He was pres. of the Johnson County National Bank, a director of the Kansas City Power & Light Co. and Flour Mills of America, Inc. He was active in civic affairs and general chairman of the charities campaign in 1939.

His interest in art made him chairman of the building committee that erected the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art. He was pres. of the Kansas City Art Institute from 1936 to 1938. His retirement from the grain business was due to a wish to travel free from the restrictions of active business.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Car Situation Not Improving

Grain & Feed Journals: The car situation does not improve materially, and other grain shippers besides those in central Illinois are beginning to take cognizance of the fact that there is a grain car shortage and are appealing to Washington for an investigation. Elevators in this area made their appeal in February and the promises of relief were profuse, but the cars for loading never showed any appreciable increase.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Manpower Scarcity Great Trouble

Grain & Feed Journals: Our great trouble here is labor. Our little transfer house has been running to its full capacity every day since corn began to move last fall, but we are so short of help and so much of this wet corn came in from Iowa that we are just having a heck of a time getting it cleaned up. We have absolutely refused to buy a car of corn for the last two weeks. We had 25 to 50 cars on the way for the last two months and with the shortage of help, break downs, etc., we had to pull one of our traveling men off of the road and put him in the elevator to help. Office men have been coming back at night working, we are getting the glut worked off and by Wednesday of next week we won't have a pound of corn and can start over again. We have no night force, it is about all we can do to keep a day force.—Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind.

Corn Finally Arriving with Blue Eyes

Grain & Feed Journals.—The car situation shows only minor improvement, despite various plans to increase the number of cars available to grain shippers. Due to railroads being unable to furnish grain cars during the winter months, more corn has been arriving in markets showing musty, damaged, heating, and out of condition, than for many years. Not only is winter-shelled corn going out of condition, but the corn in many cribs that was picked while still too high in moisture and not fully matured is showing heavy blue-eye damage and in some cases musty and heating, when it is shelled. High winds are reducing the moisture, and the corn that was cribbed right is now coming in showing good quality. When farmers can work in the fields, deliveries of corn slow up, as scoopers and truckers for delivery are not available when there is field work to be done.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Elevators as Aviation Landmarks

Illustration herewith shows air marking which is being revived by the Civilian Aeronautic Administration for the benefit of private fliers and aircraft which have no other means of telling their location.

The air marking program was stopped with the outbreak of war for security reasons and still is not functioning in Coastal areas. However, the CAA recently announced that air marking procedure has been resumed and peacetime activities of this division of the CAA will be accelerated. Miss Blanche Noyes is in charge of this division.

Grain elevators, the CAA said, will have an important place in these aids to air navigation, because of their tall structures, views of which

are not obstructed by surrounding trees and buildings and which can be readily seen from the air.

Price Support Programs Questioned

The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago in its publication treating of "Business Conditions" said:

"Under the various price support programs established as war measures the federal government is committed to supporting farm prices generally at 90 per cent of parity, with some variations for individual commodities.

"A number of difficult problems appear at the present time to challenge the belief that the government will be able to deliver on these commitments. The present price level for farm products is about 118 per cent of parity, and prices could fall an average of almost 25 per cent before prices would have to be supported.

"If government purchases of farm products (now more than 25 per cent of total output) should decline sharply after VE-Day, it would then become a question whether the high incomes of consumers (assuming they continued high during such a period) would be sufficient to offset the decline in government buying.

"It is doubted that the nation will be disposed to underwrite such expenditure once the European war is ended, particularly in view of other demands which will be made upon the government for expenditures in other directions, and the political alignments which might be brought to bear against expenditures of such enormity for this purpose."

THE GOVERNOR of Nebraska declared a "wet corn week" in which citizens strove to build cribs and bins so that the high moisture corn could be dried.

From Abroad

GRAIN marketing in Argentina is to be placed entirely under government control, it was officially announced Apr. 19. The government plans to buy the entire corn production at 7 Argentine pesos a 100 kilos (about 80 cents in United States currency a 100 pounds).

LAST YEAR the United States purchased oats, barley and rye in store Bahia Blanca, and carrying charges have so accumulated that these purchases now show a heavy loss. There seems no prospect of shipping the grain and resales would bring a net return of only 25c for oats and 55c for rye.—*Corn Trade News*, Liverpool.

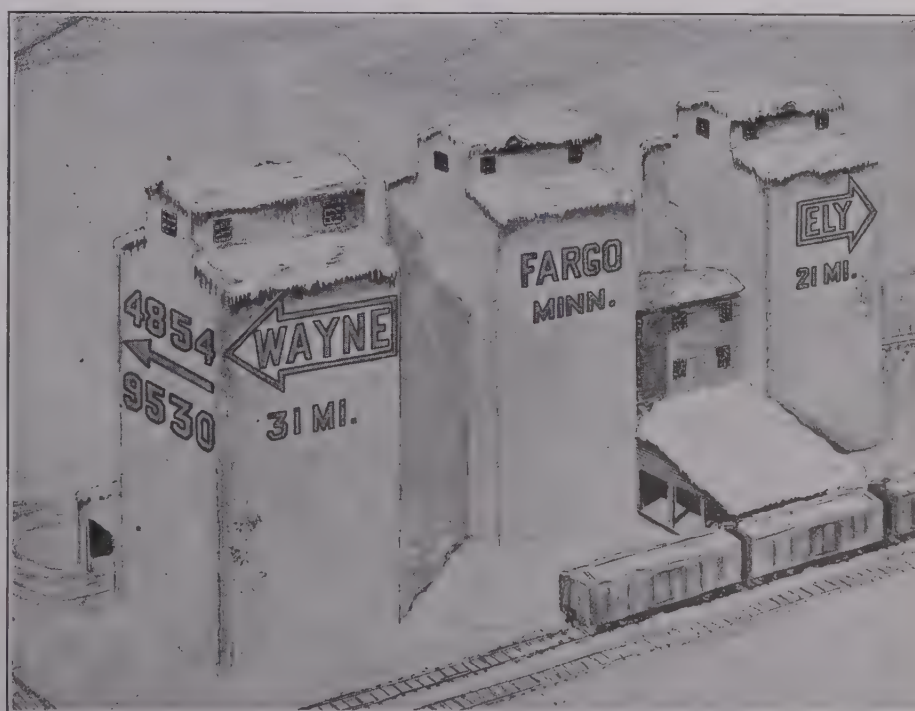
THE ARGENTINE government on Feb. 21 discontinued purchases of old crop wheat and flaxseed. The basic price for the 1944-45 wheat crop, announced last December, is 9 pesos for 100 kilos compared with 8 pesos for the 1943-44 crops. The new flaxseed price was fixed at 13 pesos for 100 kilos compared with 12 pesos last year.

THE ARGENTINE secretary of industry and commerce states that since grain elevators have come under official control, grain futures markets may again function on a broadened basis, subject to minimum and maximum prices. Since April 19, 1944, futures trading in grain has been limited to oats, brewing barley, feed barley, rye and corn for home consumption.

A CARGO of Uruguayan flaxseed estimated at 139,000 bus. is expected to arrive in Philadelphia during the coming week and has been allocated to Atlantic Seaboard crushers on the usual basis. There are unconfirmed reports of further purchases of Uruguayan seed, but the quantities indicated are too small to be of much help in relieving the current very serious supply situation.—*Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.*

CANADIAN millers are protesting against the shipment to Venezuela by an English flour mill machinery firm of seven complete flour mill equipments, holding it is uneconomic to build mills in a wheat importing country. Millers in the United States do not like it, as they have trouble getting machinery because of war restrictions, and do not relish the building up of competition in a market which has been theirs.—F. K. H.

MANPOWER shortage is reducing the output of starch needed in the war effort, reports the Corn Industry Research Foundation.



Marking Elevators as Aviation Guides

Washington News

A BURLAP bag is considered a textile sack, as mentioned in Sec. 3.6 of F.P.R. 3.

PRES. TRUMAN on Apr. 17 approved the bill extending the lend-lease program for another year.

ROBERT R. NATHAN, of Dayton, O., has been appointed director of reconversion in the Office of Mobilization and Reconversion.

THE FOOD Investigating committee of the House has been looking into procurement and stockpiling and commitments for foreign relief.

D. A. FITZGERALD has been named chairman of the Food Requirements and Allocation Committee, taking over functions formerly vested in the Commodity Credit Corporation.

S. 384 is a bill designed to refund importers with the full duty on goods they bring in from abroad, provided such importers export an equal value of surplus agricultural commodities.

ALFRED SCHINDLER has been named undersecretary to assist Sec'y Wallace in the Department of Commerce. For 24 years he was in the sales department of the Ralston Purina Co.

S. 760, by Johnson, would limit actions commenced under section 16 (b) of the fair labor standards act to within six months from the date the cause of action accrued.

BLUEBONNET rice has the same characteristics of and should be grouped with Rexoro, and that Magnolia should be classified with Blue Rose. Accordingly the same prices have been established for these new varieties, effective Apr. 23.

THE APPROPRIATIONS Committee hearings have brought out the fact that one-twenty-fifth of the food acquired by the C.C.C. was lost by spoilage, that 180,825 cases of eggs were diverted to animal feed and 399 carloads of potatoes were lost thru spoilage.

JOHN W. SNYDER, of St. Louis, Mo., has been appointed federal loan administrator by Pres. Truman, succeeding Fred M. Vinson. A banker of long experience, he became St. Louis manager of the R.F.C. in 1937, and since Jan. 1, 1943, has been vice pres. of the First National Bank of St. Louis.

THE FOOD and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations is being considered by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, which recently heard Sec'y Wickard, and Marvin Jones in support of Congressional approval of the international organization. It would function in an advisory capacity.

LT. COL. OLMSTEAD, vice pres. of the C.C.C. and N. E. Dodd, chief of the A.A.A., appeared before a Senate Committee investigating the food situation. Testimony brought out a general indication of no overall shortage in cereal grains, but anticipated shortages in meats, fats, oils, dairy products, sugar and rice. Feed supplies per animal unit were said to be greater than last year, but are not in surplus, witnesses said. Distillers will have to use more grains this year, to make up for sugar shortages, they said.

THE FLOUR SUBSIDY rate, according to Senator Taft, varies with the wheat market, and if wheat stays at full ceilings with parity unchanged, would average about 30c a bu. The maximum cost of the subsidy for the fiscal year 1945-46 would be \$190,000,000 on these assumptions. If the price of wheat is not at full ceilings, but at present levels, the cost would be about \$162,000,000. In the calendar year 1944 payments averaged about \$8,600,000 a month. During that year wheat ceilings were 4c lower than at present and the bumper wheat crop forced wheat prices well below ceilings with the subsidy rates correspondingly lower. Rates varied from 0 to 18c on soft wheat and from 11c to 25½ on hard wheat.

THE OFFICE of surplus property of the Treasury procurement division has been transferred by Pres. Truman to the Commerce Department, headed now by Henry A. Wallace. The office has a staff of 8,000 persons.

CODIFICATION of all federal laws on trade-marks is provided in a bill by Rep. Fritz G. Lanham, that has passed the House. Legal action for infringement would be barred after 5 years' continuous use. It would be possible to assign a mark without assigning the entire business.

H. R. 2788, introduced by Congressman Gwynne of Iowa on March 27, 1945, would amend the judicial code to establish time limitations within which public and private actions based upon federal law could be brought. This bill would not only apply to suits brought under the fair labor standards act but would also affect actions brought under many other federal laws.

DEALERS who want to participate in the program must file a sworn affidavit with the sales branch, office of supply, Commodity Credit Corporation, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., giving the amount of pinto beans delivered by them to federal government agencies between Sept. 1, 1944, and Feb. 28, 1945, inclusive. The amount of beans to be allocated to each dealer will be based upon this information, compared with total deliveries in the period. The beans are being released to relieve the acute shortage of beans in civilian markets.

THE SENATE passed the agricultural appropriation bill Apr. 19 and returned it to the House with amendments. The appropriation of \$594,724,527 is \$18,291,827 more than in the House bill. More than half of the committee increase over the House figure is accounted for by a \$10,000,000 item for advance purchase of conservation materials. Other major committee additions included \$3,000,000 for development of forest roads and trails, and \$1,350,000 for enforcement of War Food Administration milk orders. The Senate committee increased from \$2,463,708 to \$3,000,000 the fund for experiment stations thruout the country and territories.

BILLS have been introduced in the Senate and House, limiting the time within which employees could bring suit under the Fair Labor Standards Act, to six months. Should such legislation be enacted, it might mean that no employee could bring a suit for back wages unless the alleged violation took place within six months of the time suit is filed. This is of interest at this time because of the pending new definition of the "area of production" in the Wage and Hour Division. Should the new definition be more unfavorable to the elevator operators, some of them might be subject to employee suits for back pay for some years, unless Congress removes or limits that liability.

SUBSIDY spending power given the C.C.C. by the passage of the bill raising its borrowing power to \$4,750,000,000 makes possible dairy subsidies for the year ending June 30, 1946, \$568,000,000; non-basic commodity programs, including feed wheat, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, \$120,000,000; and crop-year programs for 1945, \$225,000,000. Other provisions of the bill include amendment of the A.A.A. Act of 1938 to provide that the period until 2 years after the Jan. 1 following cessation of hostilities, C.C.C. shall not sell farm commodities at less than parity, except for (1) new or by-product use; (2) peanuts for oil; (3) export sales; (4) sales of feed or seed (except on wheat and corn for feed, sales shall be made at not less than average U. S. corn parity at time of sale); (5) sales of deteriorated commodities or non-basic perishables where spoiling or wasting, and (6) sales to establish claims against persons who have committed fraud, etc., with respect to the commodity.

THE Senate Apr. 18 adopted an amendment to the Selective Service Act forbidding draft boards to compare the value of agriculture with that of any other occupation when considering the deferment of farm workers. It forestalls a directive by Director Hershey ordering draft boards to give FIRST consideration to manpower needs of the army and navy.

To Use Corn Instead of Wheat for Alcohol

The War Production Board has asked distillers of industrial alcohol to discontinue the use of granular wheat flour, as the wheat and flour is required for export.

Corn of No. 4 or lower grades is permissible to use. The two largest plants in the country, at Omaha and Kansas City, have made the change.

C.C.C. Corn Loans

The Commodity Credit Corporation reported Apr. 22 that corn growers in the three weeks ended Apr. 14 had put 3,372,072 bus. of 1944 corn under loan, bringing the total under loan to date to 16,752,049 compared with 13,379,977 bus. March 24. This represented 3,656 transactions in the three-week period. The total number of loans to date was 17,027 compared with 13,371 loans reported March 24. The amount involved on April 14 was \$14,963,685 compared with \$11,962,207 on the preceding report date.

Heavy Buying of Wheat by C.C.C.

The C. C. C. regional office at Minneapolis made purchases up to the limit of all offerings on the basis of \$1.70½, Minneapolis, for No. 1 dark northern spring wheat, for equal June-July-August shipment. The price figures the O. P. A. formula ceiling at Minneapolis, plus commission, one extra merchandising, and one elevation charge on cash wheat.

Purchases are thought to have aggregated 15,000,000 bus.

This buying was reflected by central market merchandisers bidding interior elevators for spring wheat to arrive.

Government Ceiling on Wheat Futures

Ceiling prices on grain futures have been set by the respective exchanges at levels complying with the O.P.A. regulations, for many months past, so that the order of the O.P.A. of Apr. 6, effective Apr. 19, makes no change. It is simply made official.

To M.P.R. 487 the following new section 23 is added:

Sec. 23. Maximum prices for sales of wheat on futures markets. The maximum price per bushel, bulk, for the sale of any wheat on any futures market designated as a contract market under the authority of the Commodity Exchange Act whose rules provide for the delivery of such wheat in store and for the subsequent resale and redelivery in store of the wheat delivered on such futures contracts, shall be the formula price set forth in Appendix A of this regulation for the applicable terminal city for the grade and quality stipulated in such futures contract, plus the amount provided in this regulation for one merchandising markup and one commission merchant's service charge. In connection with any limitation in this regulation on the total number or amount of markups or the total amount of service charges that may be included in a maximum price, the above maximum price shall be deemed to include one merchandising markup and one commission merchant's service charge.

Provision is made for a maximum price on such sales equal to the formula price for the point at which delivery is to be made under the contract, plus one merchandising and one commission merchant's charge.

The charges provided for are in accordance with the usual trade practice on futures contract markets. In addition, this permits a purchaser, if he actually receives delivery, to resell and receive a markup for his own service.

Dirt Is Chief Cause of Electric Motor Failure

What are the principal causes of motor failure? They number just four . . . and all four of them are so simple, so obvious that *your* first reaction when you hear them may be one of impatience. You may wonder why we take up the time of experienced maintenance men with such elementary material. But this figure is much too important to be passed up. Since 90 per cent of all motor failures are due to obvious causes, then it's time we all began paying more attention to the obvious. So here goes. . . .

Cause No. 1 of motor failure is DIRT! Dirt is matter out of place. It can be ordinary "under-foot" dirt that rises into the air when workers walk and trucks trundle about a plant. But it can be much more than that. It can be metallic filings blowing into the motors of a machine shop.

It can be powdered chemicals swept into the air of a processing plant.

In the case of a textile mill it can be nice white line . . . or snowy flour in a food plant . . . but white or black, when it's blown out of place it rates as *dirt*.

Dirt in any form can be *deadly* to a motor. It can plug ventilating spaces, interfering with proper cooling.

It can glaze the faces of commutator brushes, resulting in harmful sparking.

It can abrade slippings, multiplying wear and blocking the full passage of current.

It can blanket windings, interfering with their proper heat radiation and causing dangerous temperature rises.

If metallic particles are present, it can build up into a hazard of shorting or grounding.

Eventually, if not corrected, it can cause complete motor breakdown.

PRECAUTIONS—These conditions, of course, should never be allowed to occur, and they *won't* occur, if precautions familiar to all of us are really taken. Let's review what they are.

In the case of totally-enclosed motors, anti-dirt precautions boil down to the periodic use of a wrench.

At regular intervals all exposed joints should be **TIGHTENED**.

All exposed joints in the motor frame. All exposed joints in the motor brackets.

In the case of open-type motors, good maintenance includes additional anti-dust precautions.

Care should be taken, for instance, to make sure that dirt is kept out of bearings.

Care should be taken that oil filler caps are always closed.

Care should be taken that dust seals and gaskets are in good condition.

If they're worn, be sure to replace them.

Be sure, also, to have plenty of clean rags on hand, and at regular inspection intervals, see that they go to work . . . wiping off motor housings . . . cleaning commutators and slippings . . . removing dust from the wound section. For all of these wiping operations it is important to use **RAGS** . . . not waste. Waste contains lint which adheres to the surface it contacts.

BLOWING OUT WINDINGS.—Here's another anti-dust measure for the motor that isn't totally-enclosed. Once a month, or oftener, if necessary, blow out the windings with compressed air at a pressure of between 30 and 50 pounds. Make sure the pressure isn't greater than that . . . or the blast may loosen the insulation and blow dirt *under* it.

Sometimes the blowing out of a motor is impractical because high fidelity operations nearby might be impaired by the displaced dirt. In that event . . . **AIR SUCTION** rather than blowing should be the method employed.

CLEANING WITH SOLVENT. Sometimes *neither* blowing nor suction will adequately clean out a motor. If the accumulated dirt has remained long enough to unite with grease or oil, it tends to stick . . . and stick so stubbornly that a special solvent may be required to remove

it. Three principal types of solvent are in general use for this purpose.

Of these different types, the petroleum distillates have the least corrosive action on insulation varnishes. For that reason they're to be preferred IF the dirt doesn't prove too stubborn.

If it does, a mixture of petroleum distillates and carbon tetrachloride will probably suffice. This particular mixture is noninflammable, although its vapors in proper combination with air may be explosive.

In extreme cases, straight carbon tetrachloride may be necessary. But in that event plant safety rules regarding its handling should be closely observed. The fumes of this solvent can be *poisonous*!

Plant safety rules should also be followed closely in the handling of petroleum distillates. Workers should be warned particularly not to cause accidental sparks during the washing process. If such precautions seem a troublesome nuisance, remember that there's always one sure way to avoid them.

DON'T LET A DUSTY MOTOR GO NEGLECTED too long. If the dirt is removed *before* it has had a chance to "gum up" through union with oil and moisture, solvents won't prove necessary.—Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

Interconnection Required for Lightning Protection

A considerable proportion of the buildings that are thought by the owners to be protected against lightning, actually are not.

This situation may be due to a faulty installation, to failure to extend the original system to cover subsequently erected additions of either buildings or metallic equipment, or it may be due simply to a failure to maintain the original installation in good condition.

One of the most serious faults of most installations, we believe, lies in a lack of interconnecting or bonding large metallic masses—such as dust-collection systems, whether used as such or with grinding equipment—to the lightning cable or to grounded iron siding. In this connection, the Regulations for Lightning Protection state:

Dust collectors, metal vents and spouts, including cob-spouts on the outside of buildings, shall be made a part of the lightning-conductor system by interconnection with it.

Exterior Bodies of Metal (downspouts, structural iron, etc.): Metal situated wholly on the outside of buildings shall be electrically connected to the conductor at its upper (or nearest) end, and if of considerable length, shall be grounded or electrically connected to the conductor at its lower or farthest end.

Interior Bodies of Metal (metal elevator legs, piping, etc.): Metal situated wholly in the interior of the building and which at any point comes within six (6) feet of metal siding or conductors, or metal connections thereto, shall be electrically connected with it. If such bodies of metal extend vertically thru two or more floors, or equivalent height, they shall be grounded at the lower or farther extremity within the building.

For bonding, interconnecting and independent grounding of metallic bodies, the conductor used shall be at least the equivalent of a No. 6 copper wire with proper clamps. For large objects, such as dust spouts, the wire may be wrapped firmly in place around the object.

The idea of so interconnecting and grounding these metallic objects is to prevent a flash-over between such objects and the lightning conductor or grounded siding. When a static condition is building up in the atmosphere, these metallic objects accumulate a "charge" unless provision has been made whereby it may be drained off. If it is not drained off gradually through an interconnection or ground, eventually it may flash across the intervening space and in so doing may ignite nearby combustible material. Without much question, many elevator fires have been due to this circumstance, because in comparatively few elevators are even the larger metallic objects properly interconnected or grounded.—*Our Paper*.

A Record Load of Oats

The large modern freighter C. E. Dunlop recently established a new record in loading and clearing from Duluth-Superior with 721,000 bus. of oats. Back in 1927 the steamer Gleneagle carried out 694,000 bus. of oats, the previous banner load. It is certainly interesting that such tremendous volume of grain can be handled by boat at a great saving of both time and transportation cost. In moving this amount of grain by rail it would require 300 box cars with slower delivery.—F.G.C.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Corn
May 6.....	27,428	1,474	16,037	42,267
June 3.....	36,327	1,402	16,210	39,370
July 1.....	48,561	1,374	20,543	39,196
Aug. 5.....	48,559	1,789	25,365	39,820
Sept. 2.....	52,634	2,620	29,713	38,583
Oct. 7.....	47,183	3,178	23,489	39,355	9,467
Nov. 4.....	49,258	3,268	25,151	43,557	13,204
Nov. 18.....	48,228	3,085	24,251	45,770	15,287
Nov. 25.....	47,718	2,930	24,065	45,261	16,716
Dec. 2.....	46,901	2,652	23,139	43,883	17,963
Dec. 9.....	47,053	2,566	22,958	43,648	21,227
Dec. 16.....	47,213	2,298	22,648	44,926	21,109
Dec. 23.....	46,515	1,442	20,218	43,000	20,764
Dec. 30.....	46,720	1,223	20,578	43,303	22,912
Jan. 6.....	45,150	1,191	20,438	43,901	23,078
Jan. 13.....	44,677	1,153	21,327	44,731	24,103
Jan. 20.....	45,146	1,028	20,866	44,810	24,256
Jan. 27.....	43,890	986	22,455	45,445	24,000
Feb. 3.....	43,248	986	22,267	46,378	24,288
Feb. 10.....	42,125	937	22,000	48,294	23,951
Feb. 17.....	41,624	962	22,421	48,967	23,729
Feb. 24.....	40,810	929	23,712	49,681	23,839
Mar. 3.....	42,135	868	23,637	51,332	24,469
Mar. 10.....	40,577	884	23,513	53,157	24,244
Mar. 17.....	43,248	901	22,853	52,847	24,056
Mar. 24.....	40,394	909	22,449	54,242	22,651
Mar. 31.....	41,028	778	22,672	54,471	23,031
Apr. 7.....	40,580	863	22,415	46,222	21,328
Apr. 13.....	40,817	950	23,225	45,825	20,910
Apr. 21.....	40,137	971	24,250	48,757	22,743

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY						
Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Oct. 15..147.0	107.0	66.2	120.0	103.0	159.0	
Nov. 15..148.0	107.0	66.0	120.0	103.0	160.0	
Dec. 15..149.0	108.0	67.0	121.0	104.0	161.0	
1944						
Jan. 15..149.0	108.0	67.4	122.0	105.0	162.6	
Feb. 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
Mar. 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
Apr. 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
May 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
June 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
July 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
Aug. 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
Sept. 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
Oct. 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
Nov. 15..151.0	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0	
Dec. 15..151.0	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0	
1945						
Jan. 15..152.0	110.0	68.6	124.0	106.0	165.0	
Feb. 15..152.0	110.0	68.6	124.0	106.0	165.0	
Mar. 15..153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0	
FARM PRICES						
Oct. 15..135.0	107.0	74.4	101.0	103.0	180.0	
Nov. 15..137.0	105.0	75.0	102.0	103.0	180.0	
Dec. 15..143.0	111.0	76.9	107.0	105.0	181.0	
1944						
Jan. 15..146.0	113.0	77.5	110.0	108.0	182.0	
Feb. 15..146.0	113.0	78.6	111.0	109.0	185.0	
Mar. 15..146.0	114.0	79.3	111.0	110.0	189.0	
Apr. 15..147.0	115.0	79.4	112.0	111.0	191.0	
May 15..147.0	115.0	79.9	111.0	113.0	193.0	
June 15..143.0	115.0	78.8	105.0	112.0	193.0	
July 15..139.0	117.0	76.4	107.0	110.0	191.0	
Aug. 15..135.0	117.0	70.8	108.0	103.0	190.0	
Sept. 15..135.0	116.0	64.2	102.0	95.3	193.0	
Oct. 15..142.0	113.0	65.9	108.0	95.4	204.0	
Nov. 15..143.0	106.0	66.2	108.0	96.0	205.0	
Dec. 15..145.0	106.0	69.4	106.0	98.2	205.0	
1945						
Jan. 15..146.0	107.0	72.1	109.0	102.0	206.0	
Feb. 15..147.0	106.0	73.8	108.0	102.0	210.0	
Mar. 15..148.0	107.0	74.0	109.0	104.0	213.0	

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Rockport, Ind.—Lowlands above and below Rockport are clearing of the back water from the recent Ohio River flood and farmers are planning to plant a large corn crop.—W. B. C.

Waitsburg, Wash., Apr. 14.—Despite continued cold and rainy weather, seeding of peas is proceeding on schedule, and indications point to another heavy crop of both dry and canning peas.—F. K. H.

Sanborn, Minn., Apr. 23.—Seeding has been finished about a week. Flax is up. Had several hard freezes last week. Average of flax very good. Corn acreage will again be very large.—Bruce Edgar, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co.

Hutchinson, Kan., Apr. 17.—Growing crop conditions are just about as near perfect as anyone could wish altho folks on the west side could use some of the excess moisture of the east end of the state.—O. E. Case, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Boonville, Ind.—Growing wheat in Warrick and adjoining counties is looking good. The crop stood the winter weather very well and from present indications there ought to be a normal yield in June. Farmers are busy getting their ground in shape for corn planting.—W. B. C.

Jasper, Ind.—Farmers are unusually busy, but report there is a shortage of farm labor, with little promise of relief in the near future. Wheat is looking good. An average acreage of corn will be planted in May. Recent floods and heavy rains in this section did practically no damage.—W. B. C.

Dayton, Wash.—A severe hailstorm that whitened the ground as in a winter storm fell here Apr. 11 following more than 18 hours of steady rainfall. The unusual amount of moisture and the prolonged cold are causing great concern and no farm work of consequence has so far been possible.—F. K. H.

Pullman, Wash., Apr. 14.—Inland Empire growers have been urged by C. P. Downen, chairman of the Washington State A.A.A. to consider planting barley and flax in place of dry edible peas. He cited the surplus of dry edible peas and said spring intentions indicate that the goals for flax and barley, will not be met.—F. K. H.

Helena, Mont., Apr. 18.—Most farm activities, including seeding and planting, made little progress during the week ending Apr. 14. Some wheat seeding occurred generally, but even in the earlier southcentral counties only a small amount of spring grains were in the ground when the week closed.—Jay G. Diamond, B.A.E., Montana Extension Service.

Winchester, Ind., April 21.—Can't report anything but our wheat is doing just as good as it can. We have had rain now for a week, a little sunshine nearly every day. Ground has been too wet for farmers to work. It is going to cut oats crop to a smaller acreage than we expected. Oats that were sown early are coming up and looks like a good stand.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Kansas City, Mo.—Average protein of 238 cars of all classes of wheat tested by the Kansas inspection department in the week ended Apr. 12 was 11.46 per cent and 148 cars tested by Missouri averaged 11.34 per cent. The 386 cars tested by both departments had an average of 11.41 per cent, compared with 11.72 per cent on 231 cars the previous week and 13.40 per cent for 499 cars a year ago.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 14.—Winter wheat condition is excellent. The small loss of acreage to date has been largely due to floods and standing water in the southern fourth of the State. The early spring with above-normal temperatures and ample rainfall has resulted in record or near-record growth of fall-sown grains, grasses and legumes. Except for loss from floods along the larger rivers in the southern counties, abandonment has been light, and the total loss of acreage from all causes is below average to date. The crop is more advanced than usual for this date. It has stooped heavily with an increasing tendency toward rank growth.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Emporia, Kans.—Five thousand acres of flax will be planted in Lyon County this spring, according to farm plans and applications for federal flax crop insurance, filed at the county AAA office. The flax acreage goal set for Lyon County is 3,800 acres. Because of the flax seed processing facilities of the Kansas Soybean Mills, Emporia is regarded as a flax market and center for paying the \$2.95 per bu. support price.—G. M. H.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 12.—Winter wheat in Illinois is reported to be in excellent condition. The small loss of acreage to date has been largely due to floods and standing water in the southern fourth of the State. The early spring with above normal temperatures and ample to excessive rainfall has resulted in record or near record growth of fall sown grains, grasses and legumes by Apr. 1.—Burton R. Miller, Agr. Statistician, Illinois Dept. of Agr.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 12.—Leaf rust is present in most fields in the Southwest, and for the time being presents the greatest threat to the winter wheat crop. The development of this parasite, which is dependent upon weather conditions, will bear close watching. In spite of a possible heavy rust infection, and a remote danger of frost damage, winter wheat continues to promise a crop of bumper proportions.—Cargill Crop Report, T. J. Totushek, Editor.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 14.—Reports from the Northwestern principal flax areas indicate a return to more moderate temperatures during the week but with a need for several days of dry weather to permit field work to become general again. In northeastern South Dakota some flax is reported up with no apparent damage from last week's frost and cool weather. Some points in central western Minnesota report seeding completed while southern Minnesota reports about 70 per cent planted.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., R. W. Capps.

Lansing, Mich., Apr. 10.—Crop correspondents reported Michigan winter wheat condition at 100 per cent of normal. The crop is remarkably uniform in appearance, with several inches of growth. At the end of March some farmers had started to pasture the crop in order to reduce the danger from lodging later in the season. The estimated production of 22,517,000 bus. is 2 per cent less than last year but otherwise the largest crop in 40 years, and 40 per cent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 16,085,000 bus. For the United States, the winter wheat estimate is 862,515,000 bus. Such a crop would be nearly 100 million bushels above that of last year, 37 million bushels above the largest previous winter wheat crop (1931) and 47 per cent above the 1934-43 average.—Crop Report of Michigan, C. J. Borum, R. V. Norman, J. R. Garrett, Agri. Statisticians.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 18.—Altho recent rain and snow has been welcomed in some districts where the top soil was becoming dry, this additional moisture has been most unwelcome in the Red River Valley where the soil was already thoroughly saturated. In this important producing area a long period of warm dry weather will be necessary before field work can be resumed, and it may result in an important diversion of acreage from wheat to coarse grains. In southern Minnesota and a large part of South Dakota the major part of the wheat seeding has been finished and coarse grain seeding is well advanced, while in North Dakota and eastern Montana, no important progress has been made except upon high land. In the fifty years that we have been reporting Northwest crop conditions, very few seasons have started so auspiciously as the present one.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., By Paul C. Rutherford, Vice-Pres.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 21.—Plowing is well along in many sections, although in some areas field work has been slow due to excessive rainfall. The oats acreage will not hold up to March 1st intentions to plant as it got too late for seeding in some of the southern counties. Through the heavy oats producing territory, the acreage was pretty well completed. The first seeding started March 15th and ended about a month later. Generally the crop looks good; some damage was caused by heavy rains. Weather, of course, has been ideal for wheat; some yellowing in the low areas due to excessive rainfall. More reports are coming in of wheat growth being too rank. The southern half of the state lost some of their bottom land acreage on account of high water. Warnings of a tremendous increase in chinch bugs are going out from the entomologists. Last year the chinch bug did an enormous amount of damage to small grains and corn in central and southern Illinois. Severe weather in April will

not do much to decrease the bug population; the pests can stand severe conditions. Rains in May, June, and July can and may be helpful in destroying newly hatched bugs. Flights of the bugs will come when the days are warm and sunny. The bugs first establish themselves in wheat fields, then move to oats, and finally to corn fields. Farmers should order their material for chinch bug barriers now as the supply of combating materials is scarce.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Manhattan, Kans.—Severe damage to the wheat crop by leaf rust and to all small grain by ravages of chinch bugs is highly possible this season, Dr. L. E. Melchers, head of the department of botany and Dr. Reginald H. Painter of the department of entomology of Kansas State College, warn. "At no time in my thirty years in Kansas do the records show such a widespread rust infection this early in the season," Melchers said. "This infection is a month ahead of normal and so far there is nothing to check development. Situation is dangerous. The mild winter, with much overwintering of fall infection, together with favorable conditions in the whole southern plains, has set the stage."—G. M. H.

Flaxseed Prospects Shrinking

Minneapolis, Minn., April 21.—Conditions in Kansas have taken an unfavorable turn because of washing and flooding rains in the flax area in the eastern part of the state. Streams were flooded, highways closed and train service suspended at our Fredonia mill. Private advices from Kansas state such conditions will cause some diversion of intended flax acreage and it now looks like the seeded acreage might be nearer 100,000 than the 200,000 acres estimated earlier.

In California the State Department of Agriculture crop estimate as of April 1 places the flaxseed crop at 2,074,000 bus., compared with 2,788,000 in 1944. It is further stated that trade reports indicate unusually cool weather and frosts have caused some deterioration in the San Joaquin Valley prospects since April 1. Reports indicate 122,000 acres of flax planted this year, a reduction of 28% from the 170,000 planted in 1944. Private advices received this week from California state that frost in the Imperial Valley and Yuma on April 3 seems to have caused more damage than thought at the time. Estimates of Imperial Valley damage range from 15 to 20% and at Yuma as high as 10%. With favorable weather some of this loss may be recovered.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., R. W. Capps.

Use Ax on Bureaucracy

Testifying before the Senate banking and currency committee Apr. 20 in favor of a bill to bring all government corporation under the financial control of Congress Lindsay C. Warren, comptroller-general, said that there are 101 government corporations.

"They are largely independent of congressional control and free from accountability to the executive. This thing we call government has reached gargantuan proportions and is sprawled all over the lot.

"It has become greater than congress, its creator, and at times arrogantly snaps its fingers in the face of congress.

"The most necessary thing I know of today along governmental lines is a thoro-going reorganization of the executive branch of government. It should be done scientifically.

"If the present trend of creating government corporations continues or is not curbed, we will soon have a government by government corporations.

"The only way to reorganize is to reorganize," Warren said with emphasis. "It calls for great courage. Duplication and overlapping are widely prevalent. Untold millions could be saved and efficiency created to a high degree.

"But once the decision is made then a bush-ax or a meat cleaver should be used."

ON A CHART, 12x17 ins., prepared by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, are given ceiling prices, support prices, purchase prices, parity, loan rates, farm prices on the various grains and several other commodities, valuable as a reference. It is revised monthly.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Osceola, Neb.—In Polk County, 27,449 bus. of corn has been placed under seal since March 1, bringing the total to 186,142 bus. of 1944 corn, according to county AAA Chairman, Robert Taddiken.—G. M. H.

Blair, Neb.—A total of 137,000 bus. of corn, which represents an increase of nearly 7,000 bus., has been placed under government loan in Washington County, Roland Smith, A.A.A. chairman, stated.—G. M. H.

Fort William, Ont.—Some 12 to 24 ships are waiting for grain cargoes here. The regular elevators have been emptied, and grain is being loaded out of the flat bin, large temporary annexes, taking three days to load a 240,000-bu. cargo.

Sanborn, Minn., Apr. 23.—We still have corn to move out of this territory. Cars are very hard to get; don't know how we will ever manage to move much new crop grain if it comes thru. We sold over 1,500 bus. Royal flaxseed this year.—Bruce Edgar, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Receipts and shipments of grain received during March, in bushels, as compared with March, 1944, shown in parentheses, were: Receipts, wheat, 503,000 (1,280,000); corn, 2,874,700 (1,275,000); oats, 1,788,400 (293,000); rye, 7,200 (2,000); soybeans, 33,600 (5,000); kafir, 166,400; shipments: Wheat, 155,000 (392,000); corn, 215,000 (1,005,000); oats, 190,000 (393,000); rye, 12,600 (7,000); soybeans, 24,000 (77,000); kafir, 54,800 (22,000).—Freeman Bradford, sec'y, Indianapolis Board of Trade.

Ottawa, Ont., Apr. 19.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grains, in bushels, were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Apr. 12: Wheat, 4,702,047; oats, 3,943,061; barley, 507,491; rye, 91,368; flaxseed, 28,217; since Aug. 1 as compared with the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 279,369,116 (208,295,821); oats, 92,339,245 (89,483,978); barley, 68,321,493 (65,293,623); rye, 3,547,793 (4,041,470); flaxseed, 6,764,445 (13,962,109).—S. A. Cudmore M.A., Dominion Statistician.

Superior, Wis.—Receipts and shipments of grain during March at Duluth-Superior, in bushels, as compared with March, 1944, shown in parentheses, were: Receipts: Wheat, 1,288,260 (13,004,205); corn, 1,158,930 (1,690); oats, 1,434,965 (913,945); rye, 1,540 (7,285); barley, 153,585 (242,525); flax, 2,475 (252,025); shipments: Wheat, 1,172,165 (4,074,905); corn, 475,455 (9,360); oats, 2,550,595 (1,323,245); rye, 96,150 (37,980); barley, 1,664,635 (469,170); flax, 66,290 (242,735).—Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission.

Spokane, Wash.—Federally inspected wheat carloads at the terminal in March totaled 1,255 cars, compared with 1,002 in February, an increase which indicated little improvement in the box car situation, according to superintendents. The railroads are still in need of some 4,000 cars to handle the wheat slated for eastern destination when it can be handled. Second in total of monthly carload inspections in the Pacific northwest for March is Pasco with 611. Portland reported 395, Seattle 292 and Tacoma 97.—F. K. H.

Duluth, Minn., Apr. 23.—The car situation has loosened up to a moderate extent and resulted in freer movement of grain from country points to this market. Most of the daily receipts apply on former to arrive sales and have started coming forward as cars are made available. The cash market is quiet with daily thin sales worked mainly at the ceiling. The out car shipment has also improved in volume compared with the minimum run noted in March. There are more box cars and fewer gondolas and open cars moving at the present time. Two or more Canadian boats are arriving here daily with grain to unload and run thru elevators. Imports are mainly barley to be railed out to various quarters. Arrivals also include an occasional cargo of oats and rye. Lake shipping activity is setting a brisk pace and grain stocks the past several weeks have decreased sharply, despite Canadian imports.—F. G. C.

Spokane, Wash.—With an estimated 100,000,000 bus of this year's wheat to be added to between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 bus held over from last year, Pacific Northwest grain growers are declared to face the prospect of seeking government aid to construct steel bins to store this year's crop. A. E. Sutton, Portland, general manager of North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., told the organization's quarterly meeting that storing the grain or moving it to market will be a grave problem because of the shortage of railroad cars. Grain shipments moving east, he advised, are no more than 20 per cent of the tonnage of last year.—F. K. H.

Helena, Mont., Apr. 14.—Montana, with 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 bus of wheat isolated in storage due to a shortage of freight cars, is in better condition for transportation service than most other grain states, railroad commissioners have advised. All of Montana's unshipped wheat is under cover, but that of many other states is in the open and subject to weather deterioration. The shortage of cars is due to unusually heavy demands for first-class cars by the army and navy for military shipments. No shortage exists in lower grade cars but last month shortages were felt in the flour milling industry. There is no shortage of such specialty cars, as stock cars.—F. K. H.

Dust Explosion in Buffalo Elevator

A dust explosion on the fifth floor of the Electric Elevator of Cargill, Inc., recently blew the steel siding off the building, damaging the north and east walls.

Leo Responda, aged 47, an employee of the Corn Exchange, died in the Emergency Hospital as the result of burns.

At the time oats were being loaded from the elevator into a boat. Operation of the plant was soon resumed.

N. T. E. A. for Fair Competition

Business has no objection to cooperation as a fair competitor.

It does believe that all business, including co-operatives, should play the game under the same set of rules.

—that they should pay Federal taxes on all of their earnings.

—that they should share in paying the costs of the war, which is being fought for them as for all America.

—that other special privileges and exclusive preferences should be eliminated.—National Tax Equality Ass'n.

Grain Dealer Pays Patronage Dividend

J. A. Kadel, who operates the grain elevator at Sterling, Ill., recently mailed checks to patrons, for what is described as the first quarterly dividend of 1945.

He has been enjoying a good business and made this distribution as a token of appreciation.

It is his judgment that anyone contemplating similar action should communicate with the regional office of the Office of Price Administration, as he did, for approval of the payment.

He has the deepest respect for the Office of Price Administration, as he states should all country dealers, and has not violated any of its rulings.

THE second-hand bag industry advisory committee has recommended that the W.P.B. prohibit the use of dress prints for shipping bags.

BROOMCORN was not grown commercially in America until 1797. One Levi Dickinson of North Hadley, Mass., planted a patch of broomcorn in his garden from which he made 30 crude brooms which sold readily. The next year, he planted one-half acre from which he made 300 brooms. His new industry thrived. He predicted that the broom business would some day be the greatest industry in America. For many years, the broomcorn industry centered around North Hadley.

California Dealers Hear National President

The highlight of the program of the California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n convention Apr. 20 and 21 at the Hotel California, Fresno, was a very inspirational talk from Pres. J. L. Welsh of Omaha, Neb., pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, on "Looking Ahead Scientifically" and indicating a bright future for those in the grain industry who will take advantage of the extensive research and experimental work on full utilization of grain surpluses.

The attendance was held below 50.

On the program were S. R. Frizelle and H. W. Amelung on "Formula" Feed; Harry N. Laine on "Industry Feed Supply and W.F.A. Policy"; J. B. Claypool on "Industry Policy and O.P.A. Regulations," and numerous committee reports.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: Pres., Welles T. Ross, Ontario Feed & Milling Co., Ontario; Vice-Pres., S. R. James, James Grain Co., San Jose; Directors, Elected for One Year, Ed. H. Durr, Golden Eagle Milling Co., Petaluma; Elected for Two Years, E. E. Clark, Sunset Milling & Grain Co., Los Angeles; Arne Jalonen, San Joaquin Valley Poultry Producers' Ass'n, Porterville; I. G. Maxwell, Macy & Co., Red Bluff; E. J. Phillips, Chino Grain & Milling Company, Chino; Carryover Directors, Terms Expiring April 1946, E. C. Hansen, W. H. Allen Co., San Francisco; J. E. Baker, Wilbur-Ellis Co., Los Angeles; S. R. Frizelle, Frizelle's Inc., Cotati; E. L. Kyte, The Grange Co., Modesto; Sec'y-Treas., I. J. Stromnes, Sacramento, Cal.

TEAMSTERS employed by the Walker-Gordon dairy farm in hauling milk are trying to bring the farm workers under the National Labor Relations act, by a strike at Plainfield, N. J. The W.L.B. has assumed jurisdiction.

CORN borer surveys in the fall of 1944 revealed a potential infestation that can cause increased losses in 1945 if weather conditions are favorable to the pest. Under favorable weather conditions, each female moth will lay an average of 400 eggs, and sometimes as many as 1,900, which hatch in 4 to 9 days, producing large numbers of young borers. This makes the corn borer a potentially serious pest in many areas.—U. S. D. A.

Geo. Klingenberg Passes

Geo. A. Klingenberg of Concordia, Mo., died Mar. 29 after an emergency operation in the Kansas City Hospital.

For a number of years he was a director of the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, which he had helped to organize.

He was a good supporter of the Association and he will be missed in grain circles. He had been in the grain business for 30 years at Concordia.

He is survived by his wife and a daughter, Helen.



Geo. A. Klingenberg, Concordia, Mo.

Toxicity Standards for Red Squill

In view of the increased cost of importing squill since 1939 under wartime conditions the Fish and Wildlife Service has set a standard for the minimum toxicity of red squill which requires that red squill powders or extracts have an average lethal dose for male rats not exceeding 600 mg/kg (600 milligrams per kilogram of body weight—Ed.) in order to be considered as an effective lethal agent for rats. In setting up this standard two factors were taken into consideration:

1. The toxicity of the squill available for import and (2) the costs involved in manufacturing a usable fortified product from this squill:

THE TOXICITY of the Algerian squill which entered the country during the past year was such that a 3-1 degree of fortification has been necessary in order to insure a product having an average lethal dose for male rats in the range 500-600 mg/kg. Altho we would prefer to use a more toxic squill than this, the costs of manufacturing a more potent product under present conditions would make the price of squill prohibitive for most rat control operations.

In using a 500-600 mg/kg squill, effective results can be obtained if such a squill is used at a concentration of 10 per cent in baits composed of ingredients that are specially attractive to rats. Since a rat may normally be expected to eat at one feeding a quantity of food equal to 1 per cent of his body weight, an adult rat weighing 250 grams would consume 2.5 grams of bait or 250 mg. of squill. This amount would constitute a 1000 mg/kg dose and produce lethal results. In any poisoning operation a "factor of safety" must be included in the compounding of baits to insure the removal of rats having abnormal feeding habits as which are abnormally resistant to the poison used. In the above instance, approximately 2 average lethal doses of squill are provided for the rat at a single feeding. To reduce the toxicity standard for squill or to lower its concentration in the bait would, we feel, erase the "margin of safety" needed and reduce the percentage of control achieved to a point at which the control operation would prove uneconomical.

RED SQUILL is recognized as a critical material and as such is allocated between the governments of the United Nations, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, by a combined Raw Materials Board. In 1943 the U.S. was allocated 300 tons of North African dried squill slices with considerably less than this amount being actually delivered. As private trade with North Africa is not allowed for military reasons, red squill is purchased and imported into the U. S. by a governmental agency, the U. S. Commercial Co., which operates under the direction of the F.E.A. Upon reaching this country the squill is allocated by WPB to firms who formerly imported this item.

All squill allocated by WPB must be fortified to conform with the minimum standard of toxicity set by the Fish and Wildlife Service; that is, the average lethal dose for male rat shall not exceed 600 mg/kg, before being released for sale to the public. As a consequence, fortified squill is now being produced on a commercial scale and has been available to the public since the early part of this year. Because of a heavy demand for this product there have been temporary shortages largely caused by delays in production. Such delays are not uncommon when a new product is manufactured and marketed for the first time on a large scale.

The prospects for an adequate supply of squill for the coming year is good. Some 67 tons of the 1944 North African harvest (squill is harvested during the summer months when the plant is dormant) have been received and more is afloat.

The joint program covering red squill of the War Food Administration and the Office of Civilian Requirements calls for a total importation of 1200 tons, 2,400,000 lbs. of dried squill slices or chips as they are commonly called, during 1944. This crude material is expected to produce some 400 tons, 800,000 lbs., of fortified red squill powder. The achievement of this import goal has been enhanced by the conquest of Italy which is expected to supply a substantial quantity of raw squill during the 1944-45 period. With an increase in the supply of raw squill, the quality may be expected to rise and the price go down with the end result that rat control operations involving the use of squill can probably be materially extended in the near future.

Feed Ingredient Order by O.P.A.

Effective Apr. 23 the Office of Price Administration has issued amendment 8 to M.P.R. 378 to clarify the existing order, making it clear that formula feed manufacturers who incorporate ingredients which they have obtained from out-of-position purchases are required to absorb any excess cost when selling these ingredients in manufactured products.

In the statement of considerations accompanying this amendment, O.P.A. states, "(This is) to indicate specifically that mixed feed manufacturers shall include the cost of ingredients, subject to regulations other than GMPR, at the maximum price of the supplier delivered to the manufacturer's plant. Thus if a manufacturer purchases an ingredient at some other point and transports it at his own expense, he must include such ingredient in his mixed feed at the supplier's maximum price delivered to his plant even if the maximum price at the point where he purchased the ingredients, plus the transportation cost, exceeds that amount."

This condition has heretofore applied but confusion between this provision and section 6 of the millfeed order has given rise to misunderstanding, particularly when feed manufacturers acquired this ingredient from out-of-position suppliers.

When Elevator Operator Becomes a Trucker-Merchant

The Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n has received the following official interpretations under the signature of William R. Roalfe, chief counsel, Grains & Fertilizers Branch, O. P. A., at the dates given below:

1. "Apr. 12, 1945. I have your letter of March 12, 1945, requesting an official interpretation as to the status of the seller under FPR 2 and the supplementary regulations for oats, corn or barley in the following circumstances:

"A owns and operates one or more country elevators. The grain he deals in is usually put thru such elevators. At times, however, A will buy oats, corn or barley at farm where grown and haul the same by truck or wagon from farm where purchased direct to his customer. A owns the truck making the haul from farm where purchased direct to his customer. Sometimes A personally operates the truck, sometimes an employee of A's drives it.

"You inquire whether A is a 'trucker merchant' in respect to such oats, barley and corn and also if it makes any difference whether A personally drives the truck, or has one of his employees do the driving.

"In the opinion of this Office, under the above circumstances, A is clearly a 'trucker merchant' under the definitions contained in Supp. 2—Oats, Supp. 3—Barley and Supp. 4—Corn. Further, it makes no difference whether A or one of his employees drives the truck.

"I also have your letter of Mar. 13, asking for an official interpretation of the same question in respect to wheat. As stated by you, the definition of a processor in MPR 487 includes

any trucker who procured the wheat from a producer. A trucker selling such wheat would take the same price as a producer who did not unload and store the wheat prior to sale. Here, also, it is immaterial whether the trucker also has a place of business such as a country elevator where he handles other lots of wheat."

Government Trading in Rye

The War Food Administration on Apr. 17 made the following explanation of the purchases of rye by the Commodity Credit Corporation:

In the period, March 17-20, 1945, C.C.C. bought for export 4,050,000 bus. of rye at the direction of the Foreign Economic Administration for the account of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and for the civilian supply program of the Belgian government under a cash reimbursable lend-lease arrangement. These purchases consisted of 1,044,000 bus. for the F.E.A. Belgian program, and 3,006,000 bus. for U.N.R.R.A.

Of the 4,050,000 bus. purchased, about 1,200,000 bus. have been moved either by boat or barge from Chicago and Albany. None has been loaded in Chicago for movement by rail. Every effort will be made to move the remainder by water, as it is needed to be placed in export position.

Of the 1,044,000 bus. bought for the F.F.A. Belgian program, one boatload of 264,000 bus. has been loaded at New York and cleared for export, and the remainder will be loaded at Albany this month.

Of the 3,006,000 bus. bought for U.N.R.R.A., 200,000 bus. are going by barge to New Orleans to be sacked. Two boatloads, 719,000 bus., have been moved from Chicago to Buffalo, and will be moved to ports in late May.

Books Received

PHONE NUMBERS and Addresses are conveniently recorded for quick reference in a book 5x8 ins., hinged to open flat, with a capacity of 1,560 names, and with marginal alphabetic index, sent to its many friends by Innis, Spelden & Co., 117 Liberty St., New York 6, N. Y.

COMMODITY FUTURES STATISTICS, July, 1943, to June, 1944, an annual publication, presents the more important data on futures trading in commodities on the 18 future trading exchanges, including volume, open interest contracts settled by delivery, long and short commitments of reporting traders classified either as hedging, spreading or speculative. By the Compliance Branch of Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, 31 pages. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

MAINTENANCE HINTS is a valuable handbook for inspectors and those having the care of electrical equipment, containing data on inspection, the direct current motor, insulation, insulation testing, the A.C. induction motor, tables and formula, commutator maintenance, bearings and lubrication, starting and speed regulating rheostats and controllers for A.C. wound rotor motors, starters for A-C squirrel cage induction motors, contactors, transformers and transformer connections. Wire bound with flexible cover, 219 pages, volumes 1 and 2, published by the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. \$1.

MICHIGAN ELEVATOR. The section of agricultural engineering of Michigan State College Agricultural Experiment Station, after 10 years' experience with home-built elevators, has published Circular Bulletin 193 containing 12 line drawings, 23 half-tone engravings, detailed bill of materials with instructions for building the Michigan Vertical Cup-type Elevator for Small Grain and Shelled Corn, intended for use on farms. It can be built by the ordinary farm mechanic with common tools and at a reasonable cost. A pamphlet of 32 pages by D. E. Wiant and W. H. Sheldon, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

LeMoore, Cal.—The Hanford (Cal.) Milling Co. has purchased the Chinn Warehouse and is operating it as a branch of the Hanford Milling Co.

Brawley, Cal.—Production has started at the alfalfa dehydrator plant recently constructed here at the cost of over \$75,000. The plant is expected to operate continuously thru the Imperial Valley growing season. Its entire output is contracted to the Poultrymen's Co-op. Ass'n of Los Angeles and the Washington Co-op. Farmers Ass'n of Seattle.

Bishop, Cal.—The Owens Valley Milling Co., formerly owned and operated by Paul and Frank Nollenberger recently was purchased by Geo. M. Doane and Paul Williamson. The new owners are from southern California where for the past 15 years Mr. Doane has been associated with one of the largest milling companies in Los Angeles. Mr. Williamson, a son-in-law of Mr. Doane, was formerly in the hay business. The new owners will continue to offer the same service and complete line of products which has characterized the plant in the past. The Nollenbergers plan to continue their residence here.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Quaker Oats Co. recently purchased the V-O Milling Co. property here including a flour mill of 1,000 bbl. daily capacity and mixed feed plant of 250 tons daily, together with an elevator with storage capacity of 750,000 bus. of grain and a number of warehouses. The mill, designed and built in 1933-34 by the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., is one of the most modern on the west coast and is located on a two-acre tract on the east side of Los Angeles and served by the Union Pacific railroad. Max Viault and his brother Arthur Viault, were the principal owners of the V-O business, which is in active operation. Paul H. Bimmerman, assistant general manager of the Quaker Oats Co.'s milling, cereal and elevator division at Sherman, Tex., will become general manager of the local plant. The west coast operations will be under the supervision of the west coast division, of which M. J. Aubineau at San Francisco, is in charge. This latest purchase by the Quaker Oats Co. is a part of its postwar planning that may be followed later by the construction of a large cereal plant in the Pacific Northwest.

CANADA

Sarnia, Ont.—The Sarnia Elvtr. Co. is building a 3,000,000-bu. addition to its elevator. The new unit is to be ready to handle new wheat early this fall.

Toronto, Ont.—The St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que., are building a new six story steel construction feed mill to have a capacity of 150 tons per day. Work on this plant is coming along well and it is expected to be completed early in September.

Vancouver, B. C.—Alberta Wheat Pool plans to install at its local terminal houses one of the largest grain sacking batteries in Canada, at a cost of about \$125,000. This includes construction of a storage shed for sacked grain, 240 ft.x60 ft. The Pool proposes to install six machines, each with a possible capacity of 25 tons per hour. Operation of this equipment will provide employment for between 25 and 30

men and women. R. D. Purdy, general manager of Alberta Wheat Pool with headquarters in Calgary, was here recently to consult with engineers in regard to the proposed development. The assured fact that large quantities of sacked wheat and some sacked oats will move from this port this year is the reason for this development. In addition to Alberta Wheat Pool, there are the Midland-Pacific Elevator at North Vancouver and Pacific Elevators, Ltd., in the local port, also capable of handling a large tonnage daily.

WINNIPEG LETTER

Out of respect to the memory of the late President of the United States the Winnipeg Grain Exchange suspended trading for the entire session of the Exchange Apr. 14. The officers of the Canadian Wheat, most private grain companies, and the wheat pools and milling companies also were closed for the day.

Except under exceptional circumstances, on and after May 1, 1945, no feed purchase permits will be issued authorizing the purchase of oats and/or barley for the balance of the present crop year up to and including July 31, according to the latest announcement by the Canadian Wheat Board. Producers or feeders who are not holders of either a producer's permit or a feed purchase permit and who will require a permit to purchase oats and/or barley to be used as feed or seed for the balance of the crop year must therefore apply for same immediately.

The Canadian Wheat Board has reminded the producers and the trade that while the initial price of No. 1 northern wheat, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver, has been definitely announced as \$1.25 bu. for the crop year 1945-46, the initial price of the other grades will be fixed later by the board and approved by the order-in-council. The only significant change in price that can be anticipated at this time, the board states, is in Garnet grades. With the decline in the United States demand for feeding wheat, Garnet grades have been moving very slowly, and it seems evident that a 3c to 5c bu. reduction in the initial prices of the Garnet grades will have to be made in 1945-46.

The Canadian Wheat Board on April 12 issued instructions to elevators to give preference to wheat shipments to the lake heads from country points, to facilitate the flow of wheat to Europe. Effective April 16, new regulations of the board provide that until otherwise advised, no country elevator or warehouse may ship to the lakehead more than one carlot of oats, barley or rye, as against two carlots of wheat. If a carlot of oats, barley or rye is loaded from any shipping unit, then at least two carlots of wheat must be loaded from that elevator before another car of oats, barley or rye may be loaded. The shipment of flax and the shipment of damp grain are exempt. In event that carlots of oats are loaded to destinations west of the lakehead for milling, processing or feeding, the restriction does not apply.

COLORADO

Briggsdale, Colo.—C. F. Beckmeyer, who was manager of the Foster Lumber Co., recently succeeded Wilbur Gish as manager of the Farmers Elevator, the latter being inducted into the Army.

Denver, Colo.—The Hungarian Flour Mills Co. feed plant was damaged by fire recently, the loss estimated at \$50,000.

Brighton, Colo.—Richard F. Coulehan, of Denver, was killed recently at the Intermountain Elvtr Co., where he was repairing a tripper on a grain conveyor on a bin deck over tank 134. While attempting to open a window near the end of the conveyor he slipped and fell, striking his head on a spoke of the conveyor wheel, crushing his skull, and entangling his shoulder and arm between the spokes. His body was found some time later by a fellow employee.

ILLINOIS

Oblong, Ill.—The Oblong Feed & Coal Co. has repainted its buildings and its new warehouse.

Martinsville, Ill.—Oscar Shawver, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1939, died Apr. 12.

Plainfield, Ill.—Willard T. Smith, 83, grain and seed buyer for an Eastern concern here, died recently.—P. J. P.

Paris, Ill.—Chas. H. Wade, 83, for 17 years a grain merchant here, died Apr. 12 at his home in Georgetown, Ill.

Literberry, Ill.—The former Farmers Elevator has been leased to J. W. Johnson, Jr. and is operated now as the Johnson Grain Co.

New Lenox, Ill.—Glenn Sproat is new manager of the New Lenox Grain Co. elevator, succeeding Ezra Marti who has moved to Herscher, Ill.

Benton, Ill.—The Illinois Farm Supply Co., a subsidiary of the Illinois Agr. Ass'n, has purchased the Benton flour mill from Adolph Conci.—P. J. P.

Elliott, Ill.—Donald Roe will serve as manager of the Elliott Elvtr. Co., which recently was purchased by Clarence Barrow and Eugene Baxter.—P. J. P.

Hoopeston, Ill.—The stock and building of the Shields & Son Feed Store were damaged by fire recently, communicated from nearby burning building.

Decatur, Ill.—John Christian Kuhns, 55, assistant chief engineer and power engineer of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., died at the Veterans' Hospital at Hines, Ill., April 10 after a long illness.—P. J. P.

Hoyleton, Ill.—We are building an additional dump and installing another cleaner. We also are installing a 2,000-bu. per hour loading out leg.—Clover Leaf Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Talulla, Ill.—The Farmers' Elvtr. Co. at its annual meeting here declared a dividend of ten per cent. O. L. Davis was employed as manager, sec'y and treasurer.—P. J. P.

Augusta, Ill.—Delno Roudebush, recently employed as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator, did not accept the position because of ill health. Homer Stanley, present bookkeeper of the company, was named manager of the elevator by the board of directors, and Everett Cashman, assistant manager. Mr. Roudebush, of Decatur, is a former manager of the Farmers Elevator at Macomb.

Villa Grove, Ill.—Lee Nelson, formerly manager of the Penfield Grain & Coal Co., is new manager of the Farmers Elevator, succeeding L. W. Womacks, who has moved to Coal City.

Ottawa, Ill.—The Ottawa Co-op. Grain Co. is selling its elevator west of here near the old Terra Cotta plant on the Rock Island railroad spur. Sealed bids for the property were opened by the board of directors Apr. 14.

Clayton, Ill.—W. E. Nelson Elevator has been granted priorities to build a circular concrete grain storage bin, 25 ft. in diameter and 54 ft. high, with 19,000 bus. storage capacity. Contract was let to J. E. Reeser & Son.—W. E. Nelson.

Speer, Ill.—The Speer Elvtr. Co., which voted some time ago to discontinue business and to liquidate, has sold the elevator property to the Stark Service Co., with headquarters at Toulon. The new owner will start operating the property as soon as possible.

Dorchester, Ill.—Dorchester Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n has been granted priorities for construction of a circular concrete grain storage bin, 25 ft. in diameter and 46 ft. high, with a capacity of 15,840 bus. J. E. Reeser & Son have the contract.—Orville Thode, mgr.

Ashton, Ill.—Construction of the Lee County Grain Ass'n elevator has started, on the site of the former Iron Clad Elevator which burned last July. Geo. Quick & Son have the contract. The buildings will consist of a mill, a warehouse, a rectangular bin of 30,000 bus. capacity, which are expected to be completed by mid-summer.

Salem, Ill.—The Marion County Service Co. is remodeling its place of business on Highway 37, South, to provide additional room for the handling of feeds, plant foods and other farm supplies. This was formerly the Egyptian Service Co., servicing four counties, but now will confine its activities to Marion County. Charles J. Votmsier is manager of both the Marion County and Clay County companies.—P. J. P.

Hervey City (Mt. Zion p.o.), Ill.—The Hervey City Grain Co., Inc., was named defendant in a suit filed recently in circuit court by Lou and Blanche Bishop asking a judgment for \$2,117, alleging the Bishop's two-story home and filling station were destroyed thru the negligence of the defendant company in a fire last Oct. 23, which also destroyed the grain company's elevator. The plaintiffs allege that cobs and other debris accumulating as a result of shelling corn was piled 12 ft. high within four feet of the frame elevator and the elevator was set afire when wind carried burning corn husks over it. It is alleged that employees of the grain company ignored warnings of danger given by the plaintiffs. They state that they were indemnified to the extent of \$1,700 against burning of their property, but suffered a loss above that amount of \$2,117.

CHICAGO NOTES

Allied Mills, Inc., declared a regular dividend of \$1 a share, payable June 9 to stock of record May 19.

Arthur O. Wellman of Nichols & Co., Boston, Mass., has been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L for the month of April has been set by the directors of the Board of Trade at 4 per cent per annum.

Arthur G. Cable, 57, with Shearson, Hamill & Co., who was a stock broker in Chicago for more than 20 years and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1943, died Apr. 12.

The Chicago Chapter of the Society of Grain Elvtr. Superintendents enjoyed its annual fish fry at Lundgren's, 1205 Calumet Ave., Tuesday, Apr. 24, 6:30 p.m. Steve Halac, SOGES president, gave a talk on "Color Dynamics in Your Plant." The car unloading com'te made its report, and a short talk was given by Ed Escher, of Screw Conveyor Co.

John B. Smith, dean of the employees of the Chicago Board of Trade, celebrated the 60th anniversary of his employment for the Exchange on Apr. 15. When Mr. Smith went to work for the Board, no member of the Exchange now living had yet purchased a membership. He started as an elevator operator, later being promoted to the position of starter, and for the past 15 years has been a guard on the trading floor. Mr. Smith will celebrate his 86th birthday on June 24 and he and Mrs. Smith will celebrate their 61st wedding anniversary on Oct. 28.

INDIANA

Brook, Ind.—R. E. Ricker is new manager of the Standard Elvtr. Co.

Bennetts Switch (Kokomo R. F. D. 3), Ind.—The Miami County Farm Bureau has installed a new corn cleaner in its elevator.—A. E. L.

Pinola (La Porte R. F. D. 2), Ind.—Burglars again visited the Pinola Co-operative Co. elevator and broke the lock on the safe. There was no cash in safe, however.—A. E. L.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—John Lunn, for the past two years extension poultryman at Purdue University, has been appointed poultryman for Allied Mills' educational service division, with headquarters here.

Mentone, Ind.—H. E. Ward has succeeded O. C. Teel as manager of the northern Indiana Co-operative Ass'n. Mr. Ward has been associated with this firm for several years in the hardware dept.—A. E. L.

Johnson (Owensville p. o.), Ind.—Harold Garrett, 45, partner in the Higginbotham-Garrett mill, died Apr. 18. Mr. Garrett was a veteran in World War I. He had not been in good health for several years.—W. B. C.

Lebanon, Ind.—Frank Allen Witt, 59, former resident here engaged in the grain and milling business for many years after which, until three years ago, he was in the grain commission business at Indianapolis, died Apr. 16 in a St. Louis hospital.

Lincoln, Ind.—The Lincoln Elvtr. Co. elevator was sold to L. H. Babb, who will take possession about May 1. O. A. Dutchess, who has managed the elevator for the past three years, will continue on the job for a temporary period with Mr. Babb.—A. E. L.

North Manchester, Ind.—Orville Badertscher is operating his local elevator under the name of Big Four Elevator. He purchased the former Clay Syler Elevator last December, coming here from Bluffton, Ind., where he was manager of the Hoosier Grain & Supply Co. for seven years.

Princeton, Ind.—Earl Nelson, of Oakland City, operator of feed stores here and at Oakland City, has sold the latter store to Stewart L. Cox and will devote his entire time to the local store. He has purchased the old Moore Milling Co. property and will move his business there.—W.B.C.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Milton L. Hoeft of Fort Wayne has been named Director of Education and Sales Promotion by the McMillen Feed Mills, division of Central Soya, Inc. Mr. Hoeft was formerly assistant nutrition director and later eastern division sales manager for the company.—A.E.L.

Westville, Ind.—E. G. Gust has moved his entire Double Check Feed Business to the Gust Elevator, formerly operated under the name of Farmers Co-operative Elevator. He has installed a grain drier which is in operation and will do grain grinding and mixing, carrying a full line of concentrates for feed mixing.

Otterbein, Ind.—Walter E. Rich, 79, of Rich, Johnson & McDowell, Inc., grain merchants of this city, died in St. Elizabeth Hospital, Lafayette, April 21, of heart failure. He had operated elevators at Remington, Goodland and other western Indiana points. He was a charter member of the Grain Dealers National and the Indiana Grain Dealers ass'n. He is survived by a son, Lester, of Indianapolis, J.D., of Hobart and Miss Louise Rich of Miami, Fla.

Westville, Ind.—C. B. Moser is completing his new elevator and feed mill which will replace his small feed mill that he has operated for the past 10 years.—A.E.L.

Versailles, Ind.—Elmer H. Bailey has purchased the interest of Walter Knigga in the Versailles Feed Co. and the partnership has been dissolved. He will continue to operate the business as it has been in the past and will be assisted by Cecil Weare, Roy Cooper and Clayton Peaslee. Mr. Bailey has been in the feed and coal business here for the past 17 years.

Larwill, Ind.—A corporation was organized recently and the old Ream store building rented, for the purpose of setting up a feed store and mill. Directors of the corporation are: Fred James, pres.; Merritt Bennett, Fred Dietrich, Edwin Pugh, Walter Schuman, Sidney Gebert and Burton White. The store is under the management of Mr. Bennett who has had a long experience in the feed business, operating at Pierceton for more than 20 years. The milling equipment is being installed, the processing equipment to occupy 20 x 40 ft. of the two-story 40 x 100 ft. building. When completed, the firm will do both grinding and mixing of feeds, shelling and cracking of corn, cleaning of grain, and the store will carry a complete line of feed, fertilizers, etc. Two trucks will furnish delivery service.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

New members recently enrolled in the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: The Miller Elevator, Monterey; Linwood Elevator Co., Linwood; Brookston Elevators, Brookston; Standard Mfg. Co., Vincennes; Wadena Grain Co., Wadena; Habig Bros., Indianapolis; Swift & Co. Soybean Mill, Frankfort; Fred Siegrist, Sr., Indianapolis; Coles Elevator, R. R. 1, Swayzee; A. M. Bohner & Son, Dubois.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Walter C. Berger, head of the Feed Management Branch of AAA, urges that feed manufacturers file at once the WFA return on protein feeds used by them in 1944 and the first quarter of 1945. You should cooperate fully in this request, the purpose of which is to compile the information and use as a guide if another allocation period is required. Forms have been mailed out to manufacturers and ask for information on the numbers of tons of proteins used in formula feeds and sold as straight meal.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

H. B. 460, recently passed in the Legislature, reducing materially the gross income tax on the handling of soybeans, is possibly the most important bill passed to the country elevator operator. The rate of 1 per cent on the gross earnings rather than 1 per cent on gross receipts became effective Mar. 8. Other new laws of interest are H. B. 133: Transfers gross income tax division to State Treasurer's office. Exempts from taxation the receipts of merchants for resale of commercial paper accepted from customers in payment for merchandise. H. B. 81: Prescribes the method and procedure for voluntary dissolution for corporations. H. B. 205: Extends for two years the Emergency Act in granting driving permits to persons 16 to 18 years of age. H. B. 475: Increases maximum unemployment compensation benefits from \$18 weekly for 18 weeks to \$20 weekly for 20 weeks. S. B. 37: Amends Workmen's Compensation Act to increase the maximum compensation obtainable from \$5,500 to \$7,500; increases the maximum weekly wage upon which compensation is based from \$34 to \$36.50, and increases the maximum weekly benefits from \$18.70 to \$20.08. H. B. 402: Provides that various types of wheat flour and corn flour, corn meals, hominy and hominy grits may be packed for sale at retail in containers of net avoirdupois weights of 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 lbs. and multiples of 100 lbs.; makes violations a misdemeanor. If there is any particular Bill that you are interested in learning of its passage, we will gladly give you a report on same if you will write us.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

No word has yet been received from the Wage-Hour Division regarding the new definition of "Area of Production." Country elevator operators will be interested in the introduction of bills in the Senate and House, limiting the time in which employees could bring suit under the Fair Labor Standards Act to 6 months.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

IOWA

Manning, Ia.—The Manning Mills recently installed a new feed mixer in its plant.

Melrose, Ia.—James S. Cummins, 65, operator of a grain and feed store, died Apr. 10 after an extended illness.

Wieston (Manson p.o.), Ia.—The Fred M. Davis Grain Co. elevator has been sold to Edwin Swartzendruber, effective June 1.

Paullina, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. recently installed a large Hess Grain Drier which is now in operation, drying corn.

Garden City, Ia.—Mrs. Howard L. Swanson, 40, wife of Howard L. Swanson manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, died Apr. 9 after an operation.—A.G.T.

Climax (Emerson p.o.), Ia.—Fire in a wall of a feed storage room at the Climax Mfg. Co. plant Apr. 8 was extinguished with chemicals and by putting ground limestone on it before much damage resulted.

Des Moines, Ia.—George Wrightman, veteran executive sec'y of the National Mineral Feed Ass'n, will retire May 1. Peter Janss, a local attorney, will succeed him and also be legal counsel for the association.

Manson, Ia.—The local plant of the Fred M. Davis Grain Co. has been sold to the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. of Blanden, R. A. Scott, local manager, announced. The Fred M. Davis Grain Co. will continue to operate the elevator it owns at Pioneer, Mr. Scott stated. Transfer of the local plant will be effective June 1.

Webster City, Ia.—Don E. Edison, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa will be guest speaker at a dinner meeting of the Federated Co-op. Council the evening of Apr. 25 at Hotel Wilson. He also will preside over a question and answer forum that will follow his talk on tax legislation being sponsored by the National Tax Equality Ass'n.

Davenport, Ia.—Firemen, summoned to the Victor Elvtr. Co. plant by a passing train crew who discovered the fire, averted a serious loss when they brought the flames under control after a hard fight. Four engine companies were dispatched to the scene. The fire resulted when a hot bearing ignited the flooring under the grain bin. There was no loss to grain stored in the elevator.—P. J. P.

Pocahontas, Ia.—A short in wiring between two overhead grain bins at the Farmers Co-op. Elevator recently caused a small fire that was quickly extinguished by firemen. Employees discovered the blaze in a grain bin a short time after it started. A hole was burned thru the six inch cribbing walls of the two bins, and it was found necessary to chop a hole in the bin floors to run out the corn, of which about 1,000 bus. became water-soaked. Eldon Anderson, manager, stated the loss was covered by insurance.

Fremont, Ia.—H. E. McBurney has sold his elevator, feed and seed business operated under his name to W. O. McCurdy and sons, James and LeRoy. Possession will be given June 1. Mr. McBurney entered the grain business in 1914 when he purchased the Cedar (Ia.) elevator from R. J. Woody which he operated. In 1934 the old C. B. & Q. railroad was taken out, leaving Cedar without a railroad. He then bought the Fremont elevator from J. E. Kennel, and since has operated both places. The McCurdys are well known in the community, having farmed out for a number of years, and operated a hybrid seed corn business for the past six years.

Tennant, Ia.—A truck owned by the Cox Grain & Feed Co., loaded with stock and driven by Elmer Lange, 32, ran away when its brakes failed to work and the driver lost control while driving down a hill in Council Bluffs Apr. 9, and upset after crashing into a retaining wall. Lange, suffering abrasions of the left side of forehead, face and left thigh, was removed to Jennie Edmundson Hospital. The truck was damaged, but the livestock, dumped out, was uninjured. Lange was enroute to South Omaha market with the load.

Des Moines, Ia.—In reply to a question as to whether the inspection fee of 10c a ton can be added to the margin price and sales to feeders, O.P.A. answers as follows: "Yes. It may be added under the following conditions: (1) Where the statute requires the seller to state the tax separately from the purchase price paid by the purchaser on the bill, sales check or evidence of sale at the time of the transaction, or (2) where the statute requires the tax to be separately paid by the purchaser; or (3) where the statute permits the seller and he does state the tax separately. In no event, however, can more than the actual amount of the tax paid be added."—Mark G. Thornburg, sec'y, Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

KANSAS

Garden City, Kan.—High winds damaged the elevator of Western Terminal Elvtr. Co. recently.

Baxter Springs, Kan.—The Stauffer-Cammack Grain Co. elevator was damaged by high winds recently.

Smith Center, Kan.—The Smith Center Co-op. Mill & Elvtr. Co. reported its property was damaged by high winds on Apr. 9.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Dodge City Co-op. Exchange earned a profit last year of approximately \$120,000, to be prorated back to the members.—I.D.A.

Holton, Kan.—J. M. McDonald, recently from Clinton, Ia., is the representative of the Pillsbury Feed Mills in the northeast part of Kansas.—G.M.H.

Sterling, Kan.—Lester A. Ritterhouse, manager of the grain department for the Arnold Milling Co. was elected vice-pres. of the Sterling Chamber of Commerce.

Marysville, Kan.—There is a possibility of an alfalfa dehydrating mill being established there soon, according to W. W. Hinds, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.—G.M.H.

Claffin, Kan.—Preparation for the construction of a new concrete elevator here this spring is being made by the Salina Terminal Elvtr. Co. The structure will be built on the site of the old Universal mill elevator.—G.M.H.

Lakin, Kan.—The old Equity elevator, closed for 10 years, is in operation again, owned by Ray and Hugh Jackson of Syracuse and A. E. Jones of Lakin. Mr. Jones is manager. The elevator has 8,000 bus. storage capacity.—I.D.A.

Marysville, Kan.—Several crop test plots have been planted in Marshall County, and two corn variety test plots, including both open-pollinated and hybrid varieties, will be planted soon, John Mathre, county agent, announced recently.—G.M.H.

Manhattan, Kan.—The wheat identification school held here recently attracted a large and interested group of grainmen from here and neighboring communities. Many who attended the first week's school returned for an added three days' instruction.

Atchison, Kan.—The Kansas State Grain Inspection Dept. was among the concerns that suffered heavy losses in a fire that swept through the \$80,000 Blair building in downtown Atchison April 9. The modern building, erected only four years ago, was a total loss.—P. J. P.

Pratt, Kan.—The financial strength of the Southwest wheat belt can be seen readily in the report recently issued by Scott Hodges that in Pratt, Barber and Stafford Counties, \$600,000 has been paid off by farmers in the last fiscal year. New loans made amounted only to \$59,000.—G. M. H.

St. Marys, Kan.—C. M. Yocum, newly elected commissioner, became mayor of St. Marys at a meeting recently when the other commissioners chose him as chairman of the board and therefore chief magistrate of the city. Mr. Yocum, who is 58 years old, has been manager of the local Farmers Union Elevator since June, 1919.—G. M. H.

Buhler, Kan.—C. N. Hiebert, general manager of the Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co., was elected mayor at the recent biennial election. The late J. C. Regier, pres. and manager of the mill, was mayor at the time of his death last year. Harold M. Regier, sales manager of the mill, was chosen police judge by the voters.

Syracuse, Kan.—The 250,000-bu. concrete elevator being rushed to completion by the Jack Const. Co. for Roy Jackson and his son, Hugh Jackson, is within a few ft. of the top of the tall bins. Boots, cups, bolts, head drives, shafts, legs, big steel dust collectors, spouting and power shovel are being furnished by the White Star Mchry. Co.—I.D.A.

Atchison, Kan.—An explosion April 16 at the B unit of the Blair Milling Co. blew out a window on the fourth floor and damaged a dust collector on the sixth floor. No fire resulted. The blast is believed to have resulted from a metal object passing through the rollers in the flour grinding department on the third floor. Thomas Goodell, an employe, was cut on the knee and was released after treatment at a hospital.—P. J. P.

Sublette, Kan.—Claude M. Cave, now of Dodge City, has sold his 30,000-bu. elevator and adjoining buildings operated here as Claude M. Cave & Co., to Maj. Glenn Dennis, now with the Army Air Corps. Mr. Cave recently purchased the controlling interest in the Dodge City Terminal Elevator. He owns an elevator at Vanceville also. Maj. Dennis recently returned after three years of service in India with the air corps and is stationed at Santa Monica, Cal. Until he leaves the army his father will supervise the elevator. Conley Oxford will continue as manager.—I.D.A.

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Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Seneca, Kan.—The Winterscheidt Produce & Elvtr. Co. was host recently to 100 guests, dealers in the five adjoining counties and employees of the company here. In the afternoon the ladies were guests at a theater and the men visited the elevator and mill. A fried chicken dinner was served at the Community House at 5:30 p. m. following which were a short program and a talk by Rudy Eschenheimer on feed and nutrition.—G.M.H.

Gardner, Kan.—The Blacker Elevator has been sold to E. W. Schlaegel of Clare, L. M. Blacker, owner, announced. Mr. Blacker stated decision to sell his plant was made following the recent accident to his son, Cpl. Merrill Blacker, who is now in the hospital at Temple, Kan. Possession of the elevator will be given May 1. Mr. Schlaegel has operated the Clare Grain Co. for many years and also owns elevators at Spring Hill and Edgerton.

Beloit, Kan.—The Beloit Milling Co. mill has been sold by R. W. Dockstader to the Mitchell County Farmers Union which will remove the flour milling machinery and convert the plant to the manufacture of formula feeds. John L. Schulte, manager of the Co-operative, stated feed products manufactured here will be distributed throughout northwestern Kansas. The union now has elevators at seven towns and makes prepared feed in two of them.

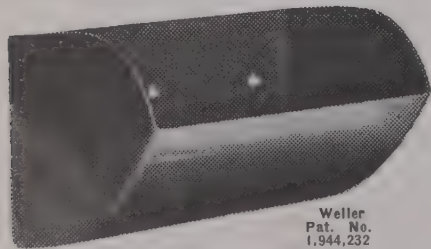


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Garden City, Kan.—Arrangements have been made by the sugar company here to hire 250 Mexican laborers to work in the beet fields of this section. They will begin work about May 15. In the meantime, forty of the Mexicans will be used in Doniphan County in nursery work. One hundred of these workers will be shifted to Nemaha County after July 10 to detassel hybrid corn, and the other 150 Mexicans will be available for general farm work where needed. In October the entire 250 will return to Garden City to work in the beet fields of this locality.—G.M.H.

McPherson, Kan.—The Rodney Milling Co. will conduct a school on the technique of identifying wheat varieties by kernel characteristics at its local mill Apr. 26 and 27 which will be attended by all elevator and mill operators, grain men and chemists of the Rodney organization. Invitations were issued to independent elevator operators who have indicated interest in this subject. L. S. Myers, company general manager, made arrangements for the school. The teachers will consist of members of the Rodney staff who enrolled in the recent course on kernel identification at the Kansas State College in Manhattan.

St. Marys, Kan.—Altho the Jones Alfalfa Mill can obtain the services of war prisoners, the management prefers local help and has launched a campaign to secure the services of as many people in this area as possible. Workers living in Emmett, Delia, Maple Hill, Paxico, Belvue and Wamego are being solicited as well as those living in St. Marys. Serious consideration is being given to establishment of a commuter system which would transport the laborers daily from their homes to work and back again. It is estimated that the 1945 payroll of the two mills here will aggregate \$3,000 a week. There should be a full crew of 70 workers, employed in three shifts on a 24-hr.-a-day schedule.—G.M.H.

Manhattan, Kan.—The business and property of the Manhattan Milling Co., which was owned by the Thos. Page Mill Co., has been sold to Dr. N. D. Harwood of Manhattan. The disposal of this unit marks the complete retirement of the Page family from the milling and grain field, the main milling property at Topeka having been sold a few weeks ago to the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. The latter company had withdrawn a bid it made for the local property at the time it submitted the one for the main mill, when requested to do so in order to permit sale of the Manhattan property to interests identified with the management of the local business for some years. Jay W. Ling, who has been manager here for many years, will retain that position with the new owner who took possession Apr. 1. The local mill discontinued milling operations in 1929 and its operations have since been limited to grain buying and the manufacture and jobbing of commercial feeds.

TOPEKA LETTER

Topeka, Kan.—A fire at the Kansas Elvtr. Co. plant recently caused much smoke but slight damage, according to C. P. McWilliams, manager. The fire started in corn shucks and silks in the top of the grain drier and was confined there.—G. M. H.

The charge for inspecting and weighing grain by the Kansas state inspection department, in effect since Apr. 1 is \$1.10 per car. The same charge applying to weighing cars in and out of elevators. Thru a typographical error the fee was erroneously reported. The \$1.10 represents an increase from the charge of 90c per car in effect before Apr. 1.

Topeka, Kan.—Dr. Karl Menninger, Route 2, will plant a native grass demonstration in co-operation with Kansas State College, and in this plot will be planted big bluestem, little blue-stem, side-oats-gramma and switchgrass. These grasses will be planted with a lister on the contour. Previous demonstrations of this type have proved successful when planted the last part of May under this method.—G.M.H.

The Kansas legislature recently amended the feedstuffs law so that manufacturers and distributors, who so desire, may pay the inspection fee on the report basis in lieu of affixing inspection fee tags or stamps to bags. Those who intend to use the permit system should advise the office of Paul Ijams, director, Kansas State Board of Agri., and application forms will be furnished in due time. The amended law becomes effective July 1, 1945. Inspection fee tags or stamps must be affixed to all feeding stuffs sold prior to that date, but firms having permits may report the tonnage of feeding-stuffs sold thereafter semiannually, within 30 days after Jan. 1, and July 1. Those who do not wish to use the permit system may continue to use inspection fee tags of stamps. Firms who desire to use the permit system should adjust their inventories of inspection fee tags or stamps now so that their supply will be exhausted by July 1, Mr. Ijams advises.

F. L. Talmage, superintendent for the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. of Kansas City, Mo., and owner of the Ismert-Hincke and Thomas Page flour mills in Topeka, announced recently that the mills in Topeka would have to shut down if more cars and man power were not available soon. The two mills here produce 7,000 100-lb. sacks of flour per day for Army and civilian use. Wheat has been coming into the mills in cattle cars lined with paper, but in insufficient quantities to keep the mills operating. Daily needs of the mills are between 11,000 and 12,000 bus. but the average amount coming in is only 5,000 to 6,000 bus. per day, and on some days there are no receipts at all. Because of insufficient quantities of wheat coming in, backlog supplies at the two mills are now down so low that if no more wheat is received both mills will have to close soon. The Page mill now has no wheat stored in its concrete tank, and the Ismert-Hincke mill, which generally maintains a backlog of 400,000 bus., is down to 100,000 bus. Another problem of the mills is to get enough boxcars to ship out the manufactured flour.—G.M.H.

KENTUCKY

Cerulean, Ky.—Standard Roller Mills elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Covington, Ky.—A runaway truck Apr. 9 crashed into the front of the Hugo Lang feed store, damaging it and narrowly missing pedestrians.

Harrodsburg, Ky.—Barnett-Sullivan & Co. purchased from Goodloe Lawson his large grain elevator and hay warehouse located on South Depot St. and formerly known as the Cogar Grain & Coal Co. elevator. He will give possession before the growing grain crop is harvested.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Standard Feed Milling Co. which allegedly violated the wartime wage code by granting employees an extra 10 hours pay each week for time not worked, has been cited for a fine of \$1,200 by the enforcement division of the Fifth Regional War Labor Board of Cleveland, O. O. W. L. Coffin, enforcement chairman for the board, said the practice began in July, 1944, and was uncovered the following November by an investigator for the wage and hour division of the Department of Labor. About 17 of the company's 20 employees were paid the extra amounts, he stated. The company contended that payment for the extra time would not increase the hourly rate of the employee above the permissible 50c an hour limit. The enforcement division maintained that company records did not indicate an hourly rate absorbing the extra pay and that the payments were made prior to the time when the board's "sub-standard rate" was lifted from 40c to 50c an hour. Mr. Coffin stated the company was now in full compliance.

MICHIGAN

McBain, Mich.—The elevator of Russell Marks and Tom Metzger was damaged by fire on Mar. 30, caused by hot cinders from along the siding adjacent to the warehouse.

Caro, Mich.—The Caro Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. sustained a small loss from fire on Mar. 27, started by a lighted cigarette thrown into a pile of empty grain sacks.

North Branch, Mich.—Thieves obtained \$1,047 in cash and \$1,313 in checks when they forced an entrance thru a window at the North Branch Elevator early Mar. 29 and broke open the safe. The robbery was discovered by Chas. Christensen, marshal, at 4 a. m. when he found the front door of the elevator open. Morris Butterfield is manager of the elevator.

Houghton, Mich.—N. E. Malfroid has sold the Malfroid Trading Co., of Houghton and Calumet, to Charles J. Bruda of Killdeer, N. D., who has taken charge. Mr. Malfroid will retire. The Malfroid Trading Co. was established in 1908 by N. E. Malfroid and his brother, the late Silvin Malfroid. The firm built its first warehouse in Calumet in 1910 and two years later erected a similar plant in Houghton.—P.J.P.

Augusta, Mich.—High winds have damaged many elevators owned and operated by grain companies thruout the state, recently. Among the firms reporting property damage are Knapen Milling Co. at its local elevator; Chas. Wolohan, elevator, Davison; Elkton Co-op. Farm Produce Co., elevator, Elkton; Anna Marie Davarn, elevator, Pewamo; Prescott Grain Co., elevator, Prescott; John A. Vanden Bosch, elevator, Zeeland; Bay Elevators, Inc., elevators, Kawawlin and Pine River; Frutchey Bean Co., elevators, Pinconning and Deford.

MINNESOTA

New Ulm, Minn.—Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s elevator was damaged by high winds on Apr. 10.

St. Cloud, Minn.—St. Cloud Flour & Feed Co. has been moved to East St. Germain street, by its owners, E. W. Watson and W. C. Herrmann.

Duluth, Minn.—Ole A. Eldon and Anton Enge were elected to membership in the Duluth Board of Trade. Several more applications have been posted.—F.G.C.

Truman, Minn.—The Truman Farmers Elvtr. Co. reported business last year totaled about \$627,000 and net profit amounted to approximately \$41,000 which was distributed among the stockholders.

Lorne, Minn.—Kenneth Sheggeby, Minnesota Falls farmer, has purchased and remodeled the Lorne Elevator, south of Granite Falls, to dry out the thousands of bushels of corn in this area that is unmarketable because of its high moisture content.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.—The Red Lake Falls Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n is installing a new scale and making repairs on its elevator. Feed mill operations were temporarily suspended and no grain was received during the repairs, but the seed department of the elevator continued to do business.

Canby, Minn.—B. C. Odland is the new manager of the B. Erickson Elevator succeeding Oscar Schmidt, who resigned to become manager of an elevator at Garreston, S. D. Ed Erickson has been serving temporarily as manager since Mr. Schmidt's departure several weeks ago.

Howard Lake, Minn.—A warehouse addition is being built to the Munson Feed Co. building, the new structure to be one story high and 28 x 70 ft. in size. It will be built of cement blocks. The 17 x 34 ft. wooden structure on the south end of the present building has been taken down and the new structure will connect with the old building on that end. There will be two loading platforms for loading and unloading trucks. Fred Westphal is the contractor in charge of the work.

Winona, Minn.—Lawrence H. Santelman, former Winona Senior H. S. instructor and coach recently purchased the business of the Winona Flour & Feed Co., and has taken over its operation. He recently was discharged from the navy after nine months in the service as a lieutenant (j.g.). Clarence Harvey, former owner of the business for 23 years, will remain in an advisory and salespromotion capacity. Plans are being completed for construction of a mill and warehouse to replace the building that burned to the ground recently. The new mill-warehouse will not be as large as the building destroyed, which was 110 x 120 ft.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

W. E. Atwood, sec'y of Atwood-Larson Co., arose from a sick bed Apr. 17 to plunge waist-deep into the icy flood waters of Minnehaha Creek in a vain attempt to rescue James Lilienfeld, 3-year-old playmate of his son.

Flames which broke out in the Delmar elevator No. 3 of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. mills at Malcolm Ave. and 11th St., S. E., on Apr. 12 did comparatively little damage, altho causing firemen considerable work. The fire started in the leg of the mill and about 30 tons of grain were shoveled out of the bins by firemen to prevent rekindling of the blaze. No grain was burned.

The Northwest Feed Club at its dinner meeting at the Radisson Hotel Apr. 23 discussed the importance of and plans for the maintenance of a high rate of consumption for eggs and poultry meat. Homer Huntington, executive sec'y of the Poultry & Egg National Board, Chicago, and Dr. H. J. Sloan, head of the poultry husbandry department at the University Farm, St. Paul, addressed the members.

MISSOURI

Carthage, Mo.—The Morrow Milling Co. sustained an electrical breakdown on Apr. 3.

Wellsville, Mo.—E. H. Baur, feed and grain dealer here, was elected mayor of Wellsville at the recent municipal election.—P.J.P.

Palmyra, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange Co. at its annual meeting here reported gross sales of \$860,265.89 for last year. A dividend of 8 per cent was paid the stockholders. F. E. Robison has been sec'y and manager since the company was incorporated in 1917.—P.J.P.

Farmington, Mo.—Roger Black recently purchased the Watts Bros. feed and produce business. The firm formerly was owned by the late L. E. Bollinger.

Boonville, Mo.—The Missouri Valley Alfalfa Mills, Inc., has started operations on a full eight-hour shift. Henry Gantner is manager of the new plant, equipment of which now includes a 75-h.p. motor.

Anderson, Mo.—Jeff Brown, head of Springdale, Ark. Electric Hatchery, and owner also of the feed mill that operates under that name, has bought the local feed mill from B. H. Ragland. The mill will manufacture formula feeds to be distributed largely in Arkansas through Mr. Brown's hatcheries.

West Plains, Mo.—The Pease-Moore Mill here was shut down several days recently because of high water, the first time that this has happened in 30 years. Pedro Daily, manager, said water seeped into the basement and stopped all of the mixing machinery. The trouble was said to have resulted from wet wiring but none of the motors were damaged. The basement was pumped out several times.—P.J.P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Everett O. Rohlfing, chief inspector for the Missouri state grain warehouse and inspection department, resigned, effective May 1, and will take a position in the inspection department of the grain and cotton exchange at Fort Worth, Tex. His successor will be Fred Wood of St. Louis. Wholesale changes are expected in the local department as Republicans are replaced by Democrats. The changes were made by Turner B. Morton, grain warehouse commissioner.—P.J.P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Roy Johnson of Topeka, Kan., has been named general superintendent at the Kansas City Southern Elevator operated by Moore-Seaver Grain Co., succeeding C. R. Swearingen who resigned because of ill health.

Ernest M. Hibbs, who has been associated with the millfeed department of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. for the past two years, has resigned, effective June 1. Mr. Hibbs previously was local manager of the millfeed department of B. C. Christopher & Co.

Capt. Chas. B. Dreyer, former head of the Dreyer Commission Co. office here, has joined the wheat and flour section of the central subsistence branch of the procurement division, Chicago quartermaster depot, where he will be engaged with Capt. Hyman Sosland.



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MONTANA

Columbus, Mont.—More than 50 stockholders of the Columbus Farmers Elevator met recently and voted to rebuild the grain elevator that burned to the ground Jan. 31.

NEBRASKA

Blair, Neb.—A new elevator has been installed at the Blair Feed Mill.

Hendley, Neb.—The Soma Peto elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Oxford, Neb.—Plans are being discussed for building an alfalfa dehydrating plant here.

Callaway, Neb.—Wm. Wilcher of Arnold took over his new duties as manager of the Farmers Elevator on April 1.

Humboldt, Neb.—John R. Cooper, of the O. A. Cooper Co., has reported at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for military service.

Broken Bow, Neb.—A large scale is being installed at the Broken Bow Elvtr. Co. elevator and an office building is being constructed.

Royal, Neb.—R. J. Hering, manager of the Farmers Union Elevator for the past years, has resigned, effective June 1. He recently purchased a harness and shoe repair shop.

Bertrand, Neb.—The Bertrand Co-op. Exchange is building an addition to its office and installing scale with 45 x 10 ft. deck, Milt Feusner, manager of the elevator announced.

Hardy, Neb.—Wm. Sorensen is new manager of the Farmers Elevator, succeeding Loy E. Davidson who resigned to take over management of the Day lumber yard in Nelson, Neb.

Scottsbluff, Neb.—A lump sum settlement of \$529 for permanent partial disability was approved in district court for Harry Ferreyra who lost the index finger of his left hand which was crushed while working for the Mead Milling Co.

Phillips, Neb.—Andrew P. Peterson, 86, who moved here in 1884 and operated a grain elevator here for many years, died in a Grand Island hospital on Apr. 11 after an illness of three weeks.

Neligh, Neb.—Local businessmen and farmers are considering establishing an alfalfa dehydrating plant here. A recent meeting was held at which a com'te was appointed to further investigate the proposal.

St. Paul, Neb.—The St. Paul Co-operative Grain Ass'n held its third annual meeting here recently. A banquet supper was served 100 stockholders and their wives after which a program of short talks was given, followed by dancing.

Lexington, Neb.—The Kjar Hay & Grain Co. is building an addition to its elevator that, when completed, will increase storage capacity to 45,000 bus. The Harry Cramer Const. Co. has the contract. The new structure is expected to be completed in time to receive the fall crops.

Lincoln, Neb.—Fire that started in a feed grinder in the top of the Conkey mill the night of Apr. 5 did some damage but the greatest loss was from water which ran through the mill when the sprinkler system went on. The automatic sprinkler had put out the blaze before arrival of firemen.

Geneva, Neb.—Construction of the Geneva Milling Co. elevator and mill has been started by Ned Cramer, to replace the buildings burned last January. The elevator is being built first, to be 35 ft. high. The mill has continued business since the fire, but in cramped quarters and with limited capacity.

Lincoln, Neb.—The legislature has passed LB 212, Seaton-Kain-Hoyt, which provides for federal-state inspection of car or truck lot shipments of hay or hay in stacks at the request of an interested party and empowers the state department of agriculture to set up standards for grading and classifying hay.

Darr (Cozad p.o.), Neb.—Fire recently destroyed an estimated 24 tons of baled hay at the Platte Valley Products Mill. The hay, which was piled in the open adjacent to the drier and near other piles, was valued at \$600. R. L. Robertson, owner, stated. The fire is believed to have started from sparks from a nearby locomotive.

Lincoln, Neb.—Sgt. Earl D. McTee, who operated a commercial feed grinding business until June, 1940, when he enlisted in the Army, is spending his 21-day furlough at his home here. He was wounded by bullets from a German "burp gun" while his platoon was helping to hold off an enemy counterattack during the "Battle of the Bulge". Seven bullets ripped thru both of his thighs and the right leg.

Lincoln, Neb.—Legislative Bill No. 216, before the Nebraska Legislature, provides that manufacturers shall make statement, under oath on the 15th of January, May and September of each year, to the Department of Agriculture setting forth the number of net tons of commercial feeds sold or distributed in the state during the four preceding months and upon such statement shall pay to the Department the sum of 10c per net ton. Arrangements are made for redemption of tags or stamps issued under the provisions of the old act.

Auburn, Neb.—The first Regional Fire School was held here Apr. 4, with 106 delegates and visitors in attendance at the classes in spite of the heavy snow storm of a few days before that blocked roads. Interesting programs were held. H. M. Lehr, Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., gave an illustrated talk on fire prevention in grain elevators, using an elevator he had constructed to scale. Cecil Hines, Ass't State Fire Instructor, then used the elevator with its automatic sprinkler system to demonstrate fighting an elevator fire. The fire school was held at Hebron on Apr. 5 and at Sutton on Apr. 6.

Geneva, Neb.—Mary Louise Koehler, 16, daughter of John Koehler with A. Koehler Co., Inc., grain, feed and coal dealers, was killed and her parents, sister and uncle, Ben Koehler, also of A. Koehler Co., Inc., were injured when the automobile in which they were riding collided with a truck one mile east of Fairmont. The injured were removed to the Fairmont army air field hospital where all are in a serious condition. John Koehler suffered a bad scalp wound and Mrs. Koehler is suffering from shock. Ben Koehler was reported in a critical condition. Smoke blown across the highway from a double-header train on near-by Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad tracks blinded the drivers.

NEW MEXICO

Estancia, N. M.—A 16 x 24 x 12 ft. basement has been added at the Farr bean elevator, which houses new bean handling machinery. Other improvements have been made at the plant and grain will be stored and delivered.

Clovis, N. M.—G. Ohlson Fedric, formerly part owner and manager of the Stockmen's Feed Mfg. Co., died Apr. 6 at Baylor Hospital, Dallas, Tex., where he had been for two weeks in a critical condition. He had been in poor health for more than a year, and sold his interest in the firm and retired from its management on Jan. 1. He had been manager and part owner since its organization in 1939, and its growth and expansion had been rapid under his management. At present Robert Stone is acting as manager and Austin Brooks, who has been with the firm several years, continues as sales manager. The other partners in the business are San Stone and Clyn Smith.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Joseph L. Brewer, formerly with Swift & Co. as manager of their feed business in the east, now is associated with the Commercial Solvents Corp., manufacturer of riboflavin supplements and other agricultural products. He will make his headquarters here and his territory comprises 17 states on the eastern seaboard. Mr. Brewer received his early training at Purdue University. He is well known throughout the feed industry having specialized in animal proteins and vitamin supplements as by-products of the packing industry.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Joseph F. Lepine, assistant manager, Ralston Purina Co., was elected president of The Corn Exchange at a meeting of the board of directors Apr. 13. Geo. W. Beamer was elected vice-pres.; other officers chosen were: Francis E. Smith, treas.; Wm. E. Maloney, sec'y; Richard J. Murray, ass't treas. Preceding the organization meeting of the directors, the annual meeting of stockholders took place and the following directors were elected: Three year terms, Donald A. Coon, John F. Gerard, Francis E. Smith; complete personnel of the board of directors for the fiscal year commencing Apr. 1, 1945, in addition to the three named above: O. E. Auerbach; Geo. W. Beamer, Frank A. Dirnberger, Walter F. Gage, Jos. F. Lepine, Fred A. McLellan.

NORTH DAKOTA

Casselton, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator is installing a grain cleaner.

Bowman, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elevator recently installed a new grain cleaner, H. F. Olson, manager, announced.

Page, N. D.—Olaf M. Bjerken, 64, manager of the Page Elevator and engaged in grain buying and farming operations in the community, died recently.

Olmstead (Egeland p.o.), N. D.—Farmers Elevator No. 1 was destroyed by fire the night of Mar. 21. About 19,000 bus. of durum wheat was stored in the elevator at the time. Building and grain were covered by insurance.

 ★ I Know Something Good
 ★ About You —
 ★

★ Wouldn't this old world be better,
 ★ If the folks we meet would say:
 ★ I know something good about you,
 ★ And then treat us just that way!

★ Wouldn't it be fine and dandy,
 ★ If each hand-clasp warm and true,
 ★ Carried with it this assurance
 ★ I know something good about you!

★ Wouldn't things here be more pleasant
 ★ If the good that's in us all,
 ★ Were the only thing about us,
 ★ That folks bothered to recall!

★ Wouldn't life be lots more happy
 ★ If we'd praise the good we see!
 ★ For there's such a lot of goodness
 ★ In the worst of you and me.

★ Wouldn't it be nice to practice
 ★ This fine way of thinking, too;
 ★ You know something good about me,
 ★ I know something good about you!

Author Unknown

observed by
 Leo Potishman, President

Transit
 GRAIN COMPANY

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Grain — Seeds — Feed Concentrates

OHIO

Rogers, O.—The W. Wayne Rudibaugh elevator reported recent damage from high winds.

Plain City, O.—The elevator owned by Marjorie H. and Ralph Lockwood was damaged by recent high winds.

Elmore, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. held its annual meeting recently, and reported an excellent year's business just closed. Ray Overmyer is manager and bookkeeper.

North Lima, O.—Troyer Bros., in the milling business here for the past 30 years, have sold their interests to Wilmer Crouse, an employee, who has taken possession of the business.

Monroeville, O.—The old Corry water operated grist mill and equipment recently purchased by the village when it bought the large acreage of land for a park project, was offered for sale Apr. 14 at public auction. The old building, which is more than 100 years old, will be razed.

Delaware, O.—Geo. Hershey recently resigned as superintendent of maintenance of division 6 of the state highway department, and accepted place as manager of the local branch of the Delaware County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n, taking over his new duties Apr. 2.

Williamsport, O.—Mrs. Frances Jones, 71, widow of John M. Jones and owner of the Jones Mill near here which is operated by her son-in-law, Donam McConnell, died Apr. 9 at her home in Clarksburg. She had been ill since last July and had underwent an operation in January.

Toledo, O.—J. Harmon Doughten has been appointed mill superintendent of Kasco Mills Inc.'s local plant, succeeding Vern Willis who resigned Mar. 17. Mr. Doughten has been with the company in various capacities for 13 years. Earl Jackson has been named warehouse manager, the position Mr. Doughten most recently held.

Pioneer, O.—Howard Myers has purchased the Pioneer Elevator and taken possession. The purchase brings to four the number of elevators owned and operated by him. Others are at St. Joe, Ind., Edgerton, O., and Montpelier, O. All of the elevators with the exception of the one at Montpelier are known as the Myers Elvtr. & Coal Co. At Montpelier he operates under the name of Superior Grain & Coal Co. The local elevator has been established since 1903.

Greenville, O.—The Greenville Farmers Exchange elevators owned and operated by Dale Teaford was destroyed by fire late the night of Apr. 14. Fire apparatus from Union City, Versailles, Piqua, Arcanum and Ansonia aided Greenville firemen in fighting the blaze. The elevator contained about 22,000 bus. of grain which was destroyed along with five trucks, machinery and 90 tons of feed. Mr. Teaford stated the loss was covered partly by insurance. —R.P.R.

Archbold, O.—Ellis Wyse of the Wyse Grain & Coal Co. has added considerable new equipment to his plant. He has installed a 90-h.p. hammermill, two 2-ton mixers, new corn sheller and new corn cleaner, all electrically operated. The grain handling equipment of the plant will be ready as soon as the electric motors are installed. He has repaired and remodeled the building, using most of the building material taken from his own land. Mr. Wyse recently purchased the business of Aungst Bros. He has been in the feed business for 21 years, in which time he worked for the Stryker Farmers Exchange. He has just celebrated a formal opening of the plant.

OKLAHOMA

Kingfisher, Okla.—Sparks from an acetylene cutting torch caused a fire loss at the Kingfisher Mill & Elvtr. Co. plant Mar. 24.

Alva, Okla.—Ernest J. Minshall has been named manager of the Alva Terminal Elevator, nearing completion. K. P. Aitken, president of the elevator board, announced. Mr. Minshall has been associated with the Consolidated Farm Mills in Winfield, Kan. Before that, he was employed by the Kansas Grain Mills in Hutchinson, Kan., and the Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Tipton, Okla.—The O. E. Billingslea Grain Co. buildings are being repaired and re-equipped. E. O. Billingslea, Jr., manager, announced. The work will be completed in readiness for the harvest. An addition of 20 x 60 ft. has been built in which will be installed modern cleaning and grinding machinery. The old elevator equipment has been removed and new, modern machinery will replace it, which includes an electric truck lift, and a complete line of elevator machinery and equipment for cleaning and processing all kinds of field grain and alfalfa seed.

Blackwell, Okla.—The Blackwell Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n will construct a 220,000-bu. elevator, Ed Swain, manager, announced. The new structure will be of concrete and steel construction, the tower to be 125 ft. high, size of elevator to be 50x70 ft. Plans call for a complete elevator unit, to contain 21 grain bins and dumping equipment to handle the largest type grain trucks. The building will be on the A St. end of the company's property where the office and scale are located. A new office will be built just south of the new scale which is ready for construction. Priorities for the new construction have been granted and it is planned to have the elevator ready to handle the 1945 wheat crop.

Enid, Okla.—District meetings of Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n have been planned as follows and at each meeting many subjects of vital interest to grainmen will be discussed, one of which will be the variety of wheat to be planted. Because of the importance of this subject, farmers are invited to attend the meetings. Able speakers will be on hand to discuss the subject in detail. These district meetings have taken on added importance this year because there will be no annual convention. The following dates are announced, subject to approval of the board of directors, and members are urged to signify whether the dates suggested will be preferable or the week beginning on May 14: Hobart, May 21; Clinton, May 22; Woodward, May 23; Alva, May 24; El Reno, May 25.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y.

Cherokee, Okla.—Equipment is arriving for the Waldo Alfalfa Milling Co. plant and is being set up on the company's location on North Grand. N. D. Waldo, El Reno, who has been here assisting with locating the equipment, said he and N. G. Blackburn, manager, are still hopeful the plant will be ready to operate in time for spring cutting of alfalfa.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Pendleton, Ore.—Fire originating in a roll caused a small loss at the Spokane Flour Mills recently.

Monroe, Wash.—Wolfkill Feed & Seed Co. has built a concrete loading platform in front of its building.

The Dalles, Ore.—A grain elevator annex is planned for the port of The Dalles, Engineer E. F. Carter, of Vancouver, B. C. announced.

Granite Falls, Wash.—The Farmers Feed & Supply Stores of Everett, operating two stores, a warehouse and mill in Everett, have opened a feed and seed store here.

Seattle, Wash.—V. L. Corlett, feed inspector for the state Department of Agriculture for the past three years, has resigned his position to enter the feed retailing business here.

Pullman, Wash.—A campaign is being planned for a farmer-dealer co-operative program to exploit peas. An estimated \$200,000 a year to advertise Palouse empire peas was the goal set.

Lynden, Wash.—John Snapper has succeeded A. G. Olson as manager of the Northern Feed Co., Mr. Olson having moved to Seattle. Mr. Snapper has been associated with the company since last fall.

Seattle, Wash.—Melvin E. Midgley, assistant state chemist at Washington State College, resigned, effective May 1, and has accepted a position as control chemist for the local plant of the Albers Milling Co.

Tacoma, Wash.—Bruce Swanson, manager of Peterson Bros. Grain & Feed Co. for many years, died unexpectedly. The business is being conducted by R. Peterson, outside superintendent, and his brother, Hugo Peterson.

Everett, Wash.—O. Morgan, who recently sold his interest in Morgan-Johnson Co. of Sedro-Wooley, has made a long-term lease of the Western Produce Co., local feed and produce house, and is moving here to assume active management of the firm.



Greig & Co., Inc., Estherville, Iowa

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Engineers and Contractors Minneapolis, Minn.

Spokane, Wash.—Henry Gothmann, proprietor of Gothmann Produce Co., died unexpectedly, his death following by approximately three weeks the death of his only son, Henry, Jr., who was killed in an automobile accident. With the feed and poultry business the family interests include a green house.

Spokane, Wash.—Word has been received of the death in action in France of Pfc. Ned Finch, a junior partner in the firm of Aslin-Finch Co., feed manufacturers. F. Aslin, one of the senior partners, is with the navy in the Pacific, and the business is being conducted by Jack X. Finch, the other senior partner.

Longview, Wash.—The new \$225,000 addition to the grain elevator at the Port of Longview for which priorities have been granted, will increase grain shortage facilities by 1,000,000 bus. as compared to the present limit of 375,000 bus. The Continental Grain Co., lessee of the elevator, has agreed to lease the additional space, Harvey Hart, port manager, stated.

Seattle, Wash.—A. H. Pittack, manager of the feed department of Van Waters & Rogers until his induction into the navy in December, 1941, has been placed in an inactive status by the navy and is rejoining the firm in his former capacity. He was a lieutenant commander at the time of his retirement from the navy and has served in the western Pacific as well as on the Pacific Coast.

Spokane, Wash.—Pea growers of the Inland Empire were warned by C. K. Thayer, vice chairman of the Spokane County Agricultural Adjustment Com'te "that a large surplus of peas this year might prove disastrous to the 1946 crop". He urged growers "to shift a substantial part of their pea acreage to barley" of which there was said to be a shortage. A. S. Goss, master of the National Grange, addressed a warning to members on the pea situation "While the pea surplus does not look near as formidable as it did six weeks ago there is some danger of a surplus and there is a real barley shortage".—F.K.H.

Worden, Ore.—General contract bids have been called for construction of a \$280,000 reinforced concrete grain elevator and workhouse for Tulane Farms, Engineer E. F. Carter (of Vancouver, B. C.) announced earlier this month. For the project a co-owner, Ben Henzel of Malin, Ore., reported that electrically powered machinery is to be bought and installed under the general contract. Fourteen reinforced steel circular storage bins, each 27 ft. in diameter and 90 ft. high, with storage capacity each of 30,000 bus., are included in the project as well as a 125 ft. high workhouse, approximately 40 x 150 ft., with an elevator at one end. In addition to the large bins, 22 smaller square bins are to be constructed, with capacities varying from 2,500 to 3,500 bus. No bid opening date was set.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Kampeska, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Webster, S. D.—The Pacific Grain Co.'s elevator suffered a slight fire loss recently, caused by friction of V-belts.

Beresford, S. D.—L. B. Spracher, former owner and manager of the Star Feed Mills, is seriously ill in a hospital in Minneapolis.

Wessington, S. D.—Judgment of dissolution of the Wessington Elevator Co. has been filed, signed by Circuit Judge Boyd M. Benson, Huron.

Redfield, S. D.—H. W. Speight, for the past 28 years manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator, resigned recently and has opened a real estate and insurance brokerage office here.

Gretna, S. D.—Emil Perman, in the grain business at Greenway and Herreid, has purchased the Gretna Grain Co.'s elevators here and at Bowdle operated by Henry Bauder and H. C. Baer. Possession will be taken July 1.

Madison, S. D.—Construction and installation of a large corn and grain drier has been completed on the north side of the Madison Grain Co. elevator. Geo. Wenk is head of the newly formed partnership to be known as the Madison Mill & Feed Co., which purchased the equipment and will operate it.

Vermillion, S. D.—The Sioux Alfalfa Meal Co.'s dehydrating plant is scheduled to be in operation by the time the first alfalfa crop is ready, H. G. Moeller, operator of the company stated. The plant is being constructed west of the Milwaukee depot, under the supervision of Dorn Van Cleave, manager. Much of the heavy equipment is on hand for installation. The company has bought the building formerly used for exhibits at the fair grounds and it will be moved to the bottoms to be used as a warehouse.

SOUTH EAST

Verona, Va.—The Parrish Feed & Poultry Co., recently organized, will start operations about May 1. It will handle feeds, equipment and supplies, and will contract broilers and turkeys. Earl S. Parrish is pres., W. I. Mays v.-pres., and Page G. Wilson treasurer.

TEXAS

Dallas, Tex.—R. T. Cofer Co. is no longer incorporated and now operates under the name of R. Tullis Cofer Grain, Mr. Tullis having disposed of his interest in the feed mill here.—G. E. B.

Odem, Tex.—The Odem Seed & Feed Co. has been sold by George Hall and Wilson Baylor to Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Ballow. Ballow is a former employee of the Missouri Pacific Railroad at Kingsville.—P.J.P.

Beaumont, Tex.—J. E. Josey, 79, founder and president of the Josey-Miller Co. in which firm he was active until a few years ago, died of a heart attack Apr. 5, in Houston. Josey-Miller started as a small feed store in 1901 and grew to be one of the largest feed manufacturing and feed distributing firms in southeast Texas and southern Louisiana. Mr. Josey, continuing as president of the company until his death, upon his retirement from active management in 1929 had been succeeded by Wiley Culpepper. Upon his retirement from active duties Mr. Josey had moved to Houston. In addition to his feed business he had large interests in oil, insurance and real estate, and was chairman of the board of the Houston Post.

WISCONSIN

Superior, Wis.—Hallet & Carey Dock Co. of Superior has been incorporated; incorporators, F. B. Carr, H. C. Whitten, and E. J. Dorsey, all of Minneapolis. The new company will continue the handling of screenings, H. C. Whitten of the Minneapolis office of Halley & Carey Co., announced.

Janesville, Wis.—Final agreement has been reached with Ralph Wells, Plymouth, Ill., for building of a soybean processing plant here, the building with capacity of 1,500 to 1,800 bus. daily, to be located at So. Pearl and Galena Sts. Production of soybean oil and soybean meal for livestock feed is expected to start about Oct. 1.

Menomonie, Wis.—By midsummer the flour mill, operated as the Wisconsin Milling Co., will be transformed into a turkey processing plant, Otto E. Edgeberg, now owner of the building, stated. The two lower floors will be used by the processing plant; the two upper floors will house a hatchery for turkey eggs only. Installation of equipment will begin as soon as the mill machinery is removed, which will be no later than May 1, Mr. Edgeberg said, and it is expected the processing plant will be ready for operation no later than Aug. 15.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange is celebrating its centennial year in 1945, the old Board of Trade, the original grain trading body here, having been established in 1845. The Board of Trade became known as The Corn Exchange in 1855, and in 1858 was named the Chamber of Commerce. In 1931 the name was changed to Grain & Stock Exchange.

Temperature Differential Affecting Moisture Content of Stored Wheat

In paper No. 60 of the Grain Research Laboratory, Winnipeg, J. Ansel Anderson, J. D. Babbitt and W. O. S. Meredith report that:

In 1940 and 1941 it became necessary to build a large number of annexes to country elevators in order to accommodate the enormous amounts of grain accumulating in Canada. The average annex was a rectangular wooden frame building with shed roof, 60 ft. long by 30 ft. wide, 20 ft. high at the eaves, and 35 ft. high at the ridge. Sides and ends were made of ship-lap with a layer of oiled paper on the inside; various types of roofing material were used. Most of the annexes had no bulkhead, and held about 30,000 bushels in one pile. They were generally filled in the fall with sound high grade wheat of low moisture content. At first many of them were filled to within four feet of the ridge. The buildings were designed to keep out driving rain and snow; in consequence no provision was made for ventilation above the wheat.

In the spring, trouble occurred in a number of annexes because a layer of damp grain 1 to 2 ft. deep had developed at or near the surface of the grain. Moisture contents of 16 to 18 per cent in this layer were not uncommon, and the damp grain was generally heavily infested with mites. The trouble was cured by removal of the damaged grain and by fumigation of the remainder when this additional step seemed advisable.

It was thought that the phenomenon might be explained by the temperature differential that is created in a large bin of wheat with the onset of winter temperatures. The wheat is warm when the bin is loaded in the early fall, and as wheat is a fairly good insulator the sides, ends, and top of the pile cool much more rapidly than the center bulk of the grain. A large temperature difference is thus established between the inner and outer parts of the wheat pile.

If the hypothesis of the transfer of moisture from warm to cold grain by convection currents is accepted, it is interesting to apply it to conditions that occur in practice. In Canada, increases in moisture were observed in layers at or near the surface of dry grain in country elevator annexes. They were generally discovered in the spring when attention was drawn to them by heavy infestations of mites.

The annexes were filled in the fall with grain that probably had a temperature of about 70° F. As the weather became colder the surface grain and that near the walls gradually cooled; and it seems reasonable to suppose that this created slow convection currents, which caused the air to flow down in the cold grain just inside the walls and to rise in the center of the annex. At the time, two years ago, most of the annexes were new and were kept tightly closed so that the conditions were similar to those of the experimental box. The warm air, rising slowly in the center of the bin, picked up a little moisture—possibly the "sweating" believed to take place in newly-harvested grain played a part—and then deposited it as it passed into the cold grain at the top of the bin. It seems reasonable to assume that this process would slow up and even stop as the winter progressed and the grain became more uniform in temperature. In any event, the increase in moisture content might well escape notice until the grain began to heat with the arrival of warmer spring weather. At that time, rising temperature would also create a rapid increase in the mite population, which would add to the damage.

Grain Carriers

VESSEL room for grain from Lake Michigan ports to Buffalo is offered at 4 cents per bushel.

EXPORT GRAIN unloaded at the ports in March totaled 7,153 cars, compared with 3,041 in March, 1944, or an increase of 135 per cent, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

THE W.F.A. has modified W.F.O. 114, which required permits for lake shipments, to allow shipment without permit, of grain to be elevated at South Chicago, Chicago, Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Superior, Wis., and Duluth, Minn.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has dismissed the complaint by the Lewis Grain Corporation that rates are unreasonable on grain from western points to Buffalo, when reshipped to eastern territory.

GUTHRIE, OKLA.—The A., T. & S. F. Ry. is converting cross-hopper cars into cars for loading wheat, at the repair tracks. Workmen are caulking the cracks at the bottom of the hopper cars. Paper and grain doors will be laid on top of the grain.

CLASS I railroads on Apr. 1 had 36,272 new freight cars on order, the Ass'n of American Railroads announced Apr. 23. On the same date last year, they had 36,727 on order. New freight cars on order on Apr. 1, this year, included 18,768 plain box cars.

ARGO, ILL.—Service within the yard of the Corn Products Refining Co. is not included in the line haul rate, is the finding of the Interstate Commerce Commission ordering the Belt, Alton and Indiana Harbor Belt not to perform this additional service without charge.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board and the public affairs committee of the Traffic Club of Chicago will give a joint luncheon Apr. 26 at the Sherman Hotel. Among the speakers will be J. E. Bryan, general chairman of the National Management Committee.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The St. Lawrence Seaway project should be abandoned, according to a brief by G. E. Mace, manager of the transportation bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ass'n of New York, objecting to the lack of information as to cost. Operating costs would be excessive for salt water ships.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A spokesman for the Lower Lakes Grain Committee at a meeting in the Corn Exchange said stocks of American grain at the head of the lakes are low and the heavier railroad shipments into Duluth are necessary to make the commodity available for movement down the lakes, he said. The committee is hopeful of a 626,888,803-bu. lake grain movement in 1945. This is about 40,000,000 bus. more than last year's total of 583,888,803.—G.E.T.

GRAIN and grain products loading during the week ending Apr. 14 totaled 49,759 cars an increase of 3,418 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 12,781 cars above the corresponding week in 1944. In the western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Apr. 14, totaled 33,246 cars, an increase of 2,850 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 8,815 cars above the corresponding week in 1944, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The eastern trunk lines have approved grain delivery to the Gowanus Bay elevator of the Port of New York authority. Under the arrangement now approved and applying on both Canadian grain in bond and on ex-lake grain from Buffalo the railroads will make deliveries by harbor craft to the Port Authority elevator. Such deliveries will be charged at the domestic freight rates with the charges to be adjusted to the export basis on proof of foreign shipment.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The first grain boat of the 1945 season arrived Apr. 8, the W. D. Calverly, Jr., from South Chicago with 219,600 bus. of corn.—G.E.T.

IN I. & S. Docket 5339 the Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended until Nov. 2 the rates on grain Colorado to Nebraska in Supp. 38 to tariff 14714-D.

THE RULING by the Interstate Commerce Commission in I. & S. 4208, southern grain rates, is believed by the American Waterway Operators, Inc., to make it possible to resume movement of grain to Memphis and other river ports by barge for reshipment beyond, under the reinstatement of the canceled proportional rates.

Gondolas Moving Grain Out of Kansas City

Twelve open coal cars loaded with No. 1 hard winter wheat left the elevator of the Continental Grain Co., at Kansas City, Mo., one day recently for shipment to Milwaukee to go for export.

The wheat was covered with paper and boards.

The War Food Administration arranged the shipment of the 30,000 bus., over the Missouri Pacific to Omaha, Neb., and thence over the C. & N-W. Ry.

Permit System for Box Cars

The W.F.A., O.D.T. and I.C.C. have worked out a permit system under which box cars would be allocated for the shipment of grain.

The plant has been explained at meetings of shippers at Minneapolis and Kansas City by F. S. Keiser, assistant director of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Local committees representative of all interests would review the situation weekly, and grant permits for shipments on proof of need.

E. J. Grimes of Minneapolis, Minn., has been chairman and permit agent for the Northwest area committee.

At Kansas City, Mo., however, the plan was objected to on account of the embargo imposed on inbound grain. The directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade telegraphed Mr. Keiser as follows:

"The permit committee does not believe the suggested program presented by you in Kansas City on April 13 to be feasible or practical. However, in the event the Washington authorities insist on such a program, and, if the additional 300 box cars per day coming from eastern railroads for Missouri river points and west are assured and guaranteed, then the members of this Board of Trade will do their utmost to comply with, and work under, the requested program. It is further recommended that G. A. Johnson be appointed to membership on an advisory committee suggested by you to co-operate with the program, and that a representative of the milling interests here also be appointed by those interests. It is still our opinion however, that those additional 300 box cars should be earmarked and allocated by the committee for loading army flour and wheat in this territory subject to no embargo."

Jess B. Smith, pres. of the Associated Millers of Kansas Wheat telegraphed Mr. Keiser:

"Majority opinion mills this section regarding your four-point program submitted here Friday is that the embargo and permit program will not work successfully in practical operation nor do the job, due to the fact that the tremendous amount of detail work to be assumed by the committee will be so burdensome and time consuming that undue delay will occur in the issuance of permits, thereby causing serious gaps in operating time and production."

MONEY in circulation increased to a new high Apr. 18 of \$26,000,000,000, and gold reserves sank to a new low since July 24, 1940, at \$20,396,000,000.

Several farmers in Indiana counties are arranging to employ Mexican nationals and Jamaicans to help on farms this coming season in an effort to relieve the farm labor shortage. Many farmers report that the problem is even more serious than it was this time last year.—W.B.C.

The Box Car Supply

At the time of the outbreak of the European war railroads owned approximately 700,000 box cars. With the prospect of a large increase in traffic a heavy building program was inaugurated, 33,250 new box cars being installed in 1940, 44,800 in 1941 and 35,000 in 1942, according to the Car Service Division of the Ass'n of American Railroads.

"In 1943, with the country deeply engaged in the war and with extreme demands being made upon the production of steel for ammunition, guns, tanks, trucks, and all kinds of war machinery, the number of cars that the railroads were allowed to build was severely reduced; also because of the need for protecting the transportation requirements for these products open top cars were given preference. The result was that in that year we built only 2,279 box cars. Last year a slightly greater number of cars were allowed to be built, which included 17,600 box cars. While somewhat better, ordinarily with such heavy service as cars today are being subjected to, the number of box cars to be built merely to replace worn out equipment ought to have been twice that figure.

"All of this resulted in building up our box car ownership now to approximately 740,000. Naturally over this period of time a great many cars have been utterly worn out and have had to be dismantled. In addition, the extremely heavy service required of our box car supply has resulted in a reduction in the average condition of cars."

C. J. Polstra Now Represents Seedburo

C. J. (Abie) Polstra is now Seedburo Equipment Co.'s full time representative in its Indiana territory. For several years Abie devoted a part of his time to Seedburo in the northern portion of the state. Now he will devote his entire time to Seedburo and will cover the entire state of Indiana.

Before joining Seedburo, Mr. Polstra was with the Century Co., Chicago, for nine years, calling on the grain and feed trade. He later became associated with Polk's Products, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., as sales manager for Indiana and Illinois.

Seedburo's line now includes over 350 items of grain and seed house supplies and equipment, and many new items are being added. With this expansion of the line and customers, it was deemed advisable to secure the services of a full time representative in Indiana. By so doing, their Indiana customers can now be serviced in a manner which before was not possible.

Aside from business, Mr. Polstra is a riding enthusiast, and is a director of the Indiana Saddle Horse Ass'n. His home is in Winamac, Ind.



C. J. Polstra, Winamac, Ind.

Field Seeds

AUBURN, IA.—The Putbren Seed Co. held open house Apr. 11.

MECKLING, S. D.—D. M. Moore has opened Moore's Seed Store.

GAINESVILLE, GA.—R. S. Lenhardt has been named pres. of the Gainesville Seed Co.

ANAMOSA, IA.—An 85-mile an hour wind recently unroofed the plant of the Reid Hybrid Corn Co.—A. G. T.

LEWISVILLE, ARK.—A wholesale and retail seed and feed business has been opened by R. L. Rogers as the Rogers Supply Co.

OMAHA, NEB.—Five sacks of grass seed valued at \$100 were stolen one night by burglars from the seed and feed store of David Dennis.

TEKAMAH, NEB.—The Tekseed Hybrid Corn Co. has purchased a service station in the same block with its plant, to give room for future expansion.

ARKADELPHIA, ARK.—Albert J. Steel of Stuttgart is planning to establish a seed cleaning plant here. He operates a similar plant at Stuttgart.—P.J.P.

GRAND LEDGE, MICH.—Walter Abrams has dedicated land he purchased, to the city for an airport, and will fly planes from it in his seed business, the Michigan State Seed Co.

MONROEVILLE, O.—The Seaman-McLean Co. recently began the shipment of several cars of seed corn to a Buffalo grain firm. Several hundred bushels of the seed was of the red variety.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Alfalfa is getting off to a slow start. On account of some 40 days of rain, seed dealers report that their business has been considerably below normal for this time of year.—F. K. H.

BROOKINGS, S. D.—The Sokota Hybrid Producers contemplate installing a large seed corn drying plant in the recently purchased Spaulding building. The co-operative has processed 5,000 bus. for seed for sale this spring.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Alfalfa seed verified as to origin during the 9 months beginning July 1, 1944, totaled 22,634,000 pounds, against 39,341,000 pounds during the like period after July 1, 1943, as reported by the War Food Administration.

ATLANTIC, IA.—A meeting of 25 seed growers from southwestern Iowa was held here recently to hear the latest developments in plant breeding, variety testing, harvesting and cleaning seeds. In charge was E. P. Sylvester, extension pathologist of Iowa State College.

AMES, IA.—Dr. I. E. Melhus, head of the department of botany and plant pathology of Iowa State College, has left for a month's stay in Mexico and Central America, one of the purposes being to find new foundation stocks of corn which can be used in breeding work.

ALLIANCE, NEB.—Eighteen farmers have made requests for seed for planting a little over 300 acres of safflower. Geo. Neuswanger made the seed available at his elevator, at 5 cents per pound. The directors of the Alliance Safflower Co. will determine the contract price. The variety sown is the Pusa No. 7.

STATE COLLEGE, PA.—J. K. Thornton of the Pennsylvania State College School of Agriculture reports that superior, disease-resisting strains of Kentucky bluegrass now have passed all except grazing tests. These strains should be valuable to farmers for pasture and to home owners for lawns, he believes. Four of the outstanding strains will be seeded in replicated plots this year to be grazed by dairy cattle. Enough seed also is available to start larger seed increase plantings.

AMHERST, MASS.—From Nov. 1, 1943, to Nov. 1, 1944, the Seed Laboratory received 5,080 samples of seed, of which 1,184 were collected by the State Department of Agriculture and 3,896 were sent in by seedsmen, farmers, and various state institutions. An additional lot of 261 samples of flower seeds, for field tests only was received from the State Commissioner of Agriculture. Altho 5,080 samples of seed were received, 363 of these had not been tested on Nov. 1, 1944, consequently the actual number of samples worked during the year is 4,717.—F. A. McLaughlin of Mass. Agr. Exp. Sta.

LINCOLN, NEB.—Two regional oat tests including samples from more than 200 eastern Nebraska farms were planted during the last week in March, under the auspices of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n. One is located at the site of the official Outstate Crops Testing Center on the Ed Gathje farm 4 miles south of Wayne and includes samples from Cedar, Wayne, and Thurston counties. The other is on the John Bull farm ½ mile north of Elkhorn with representative samples from Douglas, Saunders, Dodge, Washington and Sarpy counties. Thru the co-operation of the Outstate Soils and Crops Testing Program a yield test of 11 commercially grown oat varieties was also planted at each location. A report of comparative yields will be made after the 1945 harvest.

HORTON, KAN.—A gold medal award was given recently to O. J. Olsen, well known farmer north of Horton, who was one of two men selected in Kansas as the premier seed growers of the state for 1944. The medal, which was handsomely engraved, came from the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, and was presented by Walter H. Atzenweiler, agricultural commissioner of the Kansas City C. of C. at a dinner meeting held by the Horton Kiwanis Club. About fifty farmers near Horton attended as guests. Mr. Olsen has been producing and selling farm seeds for the last 25 years, and his selection by the Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n as one of the premier seed growers of Kansas came after an outstanding record of achievement over a long period of years. His main item now is hybrid corn, having produced last year, 1,000 bus. of certified hybrid seed corn, 500 bus. of Fulton oats, and 250 bus. of Dunfield soybeans. He has sold about 10,000 bus. of seed in the last ten years.—G. M. H.

Brome Grass a Profitable Crop

Agronomists of Iowa State College report that yields of brome grass range from 200 to 600 pounds of seed per acre, depending on fertility, previous management and moisture. Prices have ranged from 15 to 25 cents per pound during recent years.

The seed may be considered fully ripe for harvesting with a combine when the lower branches of the head have lost all their green color. The seed is purplish to brown in color at this stage.

Seed that is harvested with a relatively high moisture content should be spread in shallow layers on an open floor and turned frequently until completely dry. It usually is necessary to stir and turn the seed daily during the first 3 or 4 days, depending on the amount of moisture in it. Viability of the seed may be injured easily in storage if the moisture content is high enough that the seed starts to heat.

THE SOYBEAN offers additional possibilities of dieto-therapeutic adjustment with respect to protein nutrition in the occasional instances in which usual food protein is not well tolerated.—Journal of the American Medical Ass'n.

Registration of Seed Processors

Effective Apr. 17 amendment No. 5 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 471 on legume and grass seeds makes the following changes:

(1) Every commercial processor is required to submit a Statement of Qualifications for Commercial Processors (OPA Form 634-2049) and must have a written notice from his OPA regional Office stating that he is a qualified commercial processor before he can participate in the commercial processor's markup;

(2) OPA Regional Offices are given specific authority to qualify or disqualify a person as a commercial processor on the basis of a Statement of Qualifications for Commercial Processors (OPA Form 634-2049) submitted in accordance with the provisions of this amendment and of Amendment 1 to RMPR 471;

(3) The date of September 29, 1943 set forth in the definition of a commercial processor as a time limit prior to which a person must have performed the function of a commercial processor in order to participate in the commercial processor's markup is removed.

These three changes are being made in order to make Amendment 7 to RMPR 471 more effective and in order to establish a national list of qualified commercial processors who may function as commercial processors in accordance with the provisions of the commercial processor's definition under RMPR 471.

It is the purpose of this amendment to establish clearly the status of every qualified commercial processor of legume and grass seeds throughout the country. It, therefore, specifically provides that any person who desires to operate as a commercial processor under RMPR 471 must submit to his OPA Regional Office through his nearest OPA District Office a Statement of Qualifications for Commercial Processors and that he can not function as a commercial processor unless and until he has obtained a written notice from his OPA Regional Office stating that he is a qualified commercial processor.

The amendment further provides that the date of September 29, 1943 set forth in the definition of a commercial processor as a time limit prior to which a person must have performed the functions of a commercial processor in order to participate in the commercial processor's markup be removed. The present date of September 29, 1943 is the date on which MPR 471 became effective thereby first establishing price control on certain legume and grass seeds. It has been found since the revision of MPR 471 became effective on July 21, 1944, which included the restriction in the commercial processor definition for the first time, that a few individuals and firms which had made financial investments for the purpose of

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operating as commercial processors were prevented from doing so. It is not necessary to exclude such operators in order to maintain effective price control. The problem to which the provision is directed was created by country dealers seeking to take the processor's mark-ups when such persons and firms did not in fact have the proper equipment and never functioned as commercial processors prior to price control.

Buffalo Grass Seed

Samples of buffalo grass seed originating from southern Texas and from various points successively farther north to North Dakota have been planted in nurseries and field plots at Hays, Kan., to determine the effect of origin upon the growth responses in this territory. The results have been interesting and enlightening. In general, plantings made with southern seed exhibited more vigor, heavier yields, better palatability and tendency toward greater resistance to certain foliage diseases than plantings established with northern seed. Such plantings, however, were more susceptible to winterkilling, were usually deficient in seed production, usually produced a thinner turf and the foliage was often frozen down in the fall while growth was yet vigorous. The latter situation is held by some to result in forage of inferior quality for winter grazing.

Seed originating at points from south to north only 100 miles apart showed differences in growth responses of the grass from places having similar altitude. In general, the growth was less and the active growing season shorter for each successive northerly point of origin. Higher altitude, in general, had the same influence as a more northerly point of origin. Similar effects of source of seed have been observed in blue grama and other native grasses which make most of their growth through the summer.

GERMINATION.—The prompt germination of buffalo grass seed has been most consistently and effectively improved by the use of various soaking and chilling treatments. The age of the seed and the extent of natural weathering are important factors in determining the nature of the treatment needed. In general, the newer the seed and the more optimum the conditions were under which it had been harvested, the lower its immediate germination and the more severe must the treatment be to overcome natural dormancy.

Weak solutions of potassium nitrate, ammonium nitrate, common salt, Semesan, and ammonium sulfate were found to be superior to water in the treatment of new seed, especially where chilling followed soaking, but the advantages over water alone disappeared rapidly as the age of the seed increased past the second year. These same solutions were also superior to water in the treatment of seed older than two years, where soaking was the only treatment used. However, the response, where soaking was the only treatment, was never so great but that chilling always gave some additional stimulus. However, additional increase in germination from chilling, in the case of such seed, was seldom practicable because of the time and expense involved.

SEED TREATMENT.—Of all solutions employed, those of potassium nitrate, or saltpeter gave the most consistently successful results. The addition of gentian-violet (one part dye to 40,000 parts liquid solution) was effective in staining the seed a purplish-blue without interfering with the beneficial action of the treatment. This procedure provides a successful and satisfactory method of marking treated seed so that it can readily be identified, and is a process that cannot be duplicated easily for fraudulent purposes.

When good quality seed is found to possess less than 40 per cent germination, dormancy may be assumed to be so pronounced that the seed will benefit from treatment. Soaking such seed for 24 hours in a 0.5 per cent solution of saltpeter and then chilling at 41 degrees F. for six weeks, will raise the immediate germination to

at least 75 per cent of its germinating capacity. Similar treatment with 0.2 per cent solution of common salt will do nearly as well, especially if variable chilling temperatures are employed following soaking.

A 0.5 per cent solution is prepared by dissolving one-half pound of the treating agent in 100 pounds of water. The seed should be maintained in a wet or saturated condition throughout the period of chilling even if this means resoaking for 3- or 4-hour periods once or twice during the period. Immediately following chilling, the seed should be dried at temperatures under 120 degrees F. When temperatures above 50 degrees are employed in drying, the process should be completed within a 24-hour period. Otherwise, germination may start.

New Ree Wheatgrass

Clifford Franzke, associate agronomist at the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, thru careful selection has developed Ree Wheatgrass, a drought resistant type for pasture or hay.

It is a perennial which produces abundant creeping rootstalks and a dense sod. The plants, about 48 inches tall, produce abundant basal leaves as compared to brome grass. The leaf blades are longer and broader than those of brome.

Grazing trials of the new grass by the experiment station animal husbandry department indicate that it is more palatable to livestock than brome grass.

The limited amount of seed has been placed by the Experiment Station with chosen farmers to increase the supply so that in two years there will be sufficient for general distribution.

Seed Incentive Payments

By JOHN NICOLSON, Shenandoah, Ia.

The identical legume seed incentive payment bills, H. R. 2175 and S. 558 have not come to a vote in the Congress. They may never come to a vote now and it will not be particularly pertinent whether or not they do for they have accomplished their purpose.

Besides the work of our committee in Washington and the work of interested government officials there, many seedsmen and farmers wrote in favor of these bills. The support accorded them was universal and no opposition or condemnation to the great necessity for increasing stocks of legume seeds. Furthermore, the House Committee on Agriculture which is a large committee of nearly 30 members passed this bill H.R. 2175 unanimously from the committee to the House. Furthermore, the bill was introduced and sponsored by Congressman John W. Flanagan, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. All of the above points were strongly in favor of the measure and gave it the green light.

Since there was much favorable support and no negative factors and since this year we had the bill introduced before the agricultural appropriation bill was passed in the House, hence, the Committee on Appropriation in the House added \$12,500,000 special appropriation for additional seed payments for next year's agricultural appropriation bill. H.R. 2175 and S. 558 provided \$15,000,000 for seed incentive payments. The appropriation committee cut this down to \$12,500,000 which was the same amount appropriated last year.

The whole appropriation bill has now gone to the Senate. Since there is no opposition to this item and since favorable legislation along the same line has been introduced in the Senate, I think there is little question that there will again be \$12,500,000 made available for seed incentive payments for 1945 crops and these in-

centive payments will be limited to the legume varieties, I believe, namely, alfalfa, red clover and alsike.

Characteristics of Blackhull Wheats

E. G. Heyne and L. P. Reitz in the Journal of the American Society of Agronomy report on the characteristics and origin of Blackhull wheats.

Blackhull, Superhard, Clarkan, Kanhull, Chiefkan, and Red Chief winter wheats, developed by E. G. Clark near Sedgwick, Kans.; and Early Blackhull, selected by A. P. Haeberle near Clearwater, Kan., and described in this discussion, have high test weight, good yield, and attractive appearance. These varieties differ in kernel characters. Blackhull is softer than Turkey; Superhard resembles Blackhull in size and shape, but is harder in texture and does not bleach readily in the field. Red Chief and Chiefkan have the sway-back character sometimes found in Harvest Queen and other soft wheats. Red Chief, like Superhard, is resistant to weather bleaching in the field. Clarkan is a soft wheat with a short, plump, fairly dark-colored berry.

Grain from the varieties with hard texture almost never shows any yellow berry. The Blackhull wheats are not so winter hardy as Turkey, and are susceptible to loose smut and bunt but have some tolerance to hessian fly. Blackhull and Chiefkan have some tolerance to leaf and stem rust. These wheats have a characteristic yellowing or chlorotic stippling of the leaves varying in expression from season to season and in one cross inherited as a simple recessive factor, and also carry a lethal complementary factor *Le2*, commonly found in soft but not in hard varieties.

The Blackhull wheats have a rather short wheat meal fermentation time, thick bran, flour yields not as high as test weights would indicate, and a short dough-mixing time. Blackhull has been accepted by the trade as a hard wheat and Clarkan as a soft wheat. Chiefkan, Red Chief, Superhard, and Early Blackhull, apparently do not equal Blackhull in baking characteristics.

"THE COLLAPSE of military resistance in Germany will not result in any immediate easing of food shortages in this country," Paul S. Willis, president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., declared Apr. 16 in releasing a summary of the present critical food situation.

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How a State Introduces Pure Seed

The Department of Agronomy of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station has the responsibility of accumulating experimental data on the adaptability of the leading crop varieties grown and of determining from these data what varieties shall be recommended within the state. Thus any agency or individual wishing to have a new variety recommended and certified for growing in Montana must consider such a proposal with the Department of Agronomy, as no crop variety is recommended or certified until claims as to its superiority have been verified by definite tests.

Crop varietal recommendations are made by the Department of Agronomy on the basis of experimental results obtained over a period of years. Before any variety may be certified, it must be approved by the Montana Seed Growers Ass'n. A variety becomes a standard variety when the Montana Seed Growers Ass'n accepts the responsibility of certifying its seed after it has been recommended for growing in the state by the Department of Agronomy of the Agricultural Experiment Station and its branches. Varieties may be recommended by the Agricultural Experiment Station which are not certified by the Montana Seed Growers Ass'n. Such recommendations are made only in cases of emergency. In some cases seed of such varieties is increased and distributed by the experiment stations.

Those in charge of the agronomic work at the main station and its branches, the extension county agents, and others interested in crop standardization should be familiar with the recommended standard varieties. Only seed of standard varieties is certified by the Montana Seed Growers Ass'n.

DEMONSTRATION OF SUPERIORITY.—After the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station has obtained dependable information regarding the adaptability of crop varieties, the next logical step is to demonstrate to farmers the practical desirability of growing these standard varieties in preference to the inferior and immature varieties often used. This is accomplished through a process of education by county variety tests, demonstration fields, crop meetings, utility seed shows, community seed exchange days, station tours, and thru publicity by news articles, serial letters, posters, signs, etc.

PRODUCTION, CERTIFICATION, AND DISTRIBUTION.—The third and final step in

the Montana plan of crop standardization is that of providing a dependable supply of pure seed of the standard varieties in each county so that it will be easy for farmers to obtain and use standard varieties. This follow-up phase of the work is absolutely necessary and one in which the main station as well as the branch stations are vitally concerned. In order that this part of the standardization plan be carried out smoothly and without confusion, the close co-operation of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, the Extension Service, and the Montana Seed Growers Ass'n, is required. The third step in the crop standardization plan together with the responsibility of the cooperating agencies in producing various kinds of seed stocks is briefly discussed.

FOUNDATION SEED.—Under the present plan the Department of Agronomy assumes the responsibility of having on hand supplies, generally not exceeding three or four bushels, of foundation seed stocks of each standard variety. The method of producing these seed stocks is briefly as follows: one hundred or more typical head selections are made in a field of the standard variety for which the foundation seed is to be produced. These head selections are threshed separately, examined for uniformity and trueness to type, and then placed in individual envelopes if they survive this critical examination. The seed in each envelope is sown in a short row at the main station at Bozeman. These individual head rows are carefully observed throughout the season for trueness to type. Any undesirable or deviating types are discarded. The surviving head rows are harvested in bulk and threshed in the nursery thresher. This bulked grain is then grown one more year for further observation and increase at one of the experiment stations. This increase from head rows is called foundation seed. Thruout this entire procedure extreme care is exercised to produce seed which is pure. All foundation seed thus produced is made available for distribution to pure seed growers in the state thru the Montana Seed Growers Ass'n.

Since only standard varieties are eligible for inspection and certification, the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station does not increase seed of any varieties for distribution except as arranged thru those in charge of pure seed production at Bozeman. This insures that no varieties will be distributed until they have been approved by the Department of Agronomy of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Under the plan now in operation, the full responsibility for maintaining the purity and im-

proving the quality of foundation seed of standard varieties is placed with the Department of Agronomy of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station. An application for certification is filed with the Secretary of the Montana Seed Growers Ass'n on all foundation seed that is grown each year. The plots of foundation seed are inspected by a representative of the Montana Seed Growers Ass'n. The threshed grain is graded on the basis of seed laboratory tests.

The foundation seed is furnished to carefully selected pure seed growers for increase thru the offices of the extension county agent and under the direction of the Extension Agronomist, Sec'y of the Montana Seed Growers Ass'n.

ELITE SEED.—The seed produced directly from foundation seed is known as elite seed. This type of seed is available to selected pure seed growers who wish to produce certified seed.

CERTIFIED SEED.—Seed produced directly from elite seed under the rules and regulations of the Montana Seed Growers Ass'n is known as certified seed, first generation. Seed supplies in succeeding years are designated as second, third, and fourth generation, and thereafter as certified with no reference to the generation. This plan tends to encourage growers to renew seed stocks from time to time, thus tending to maintain a higher standard of quality.

Application for certification is made at the time the fields of pure seeds are sown. All fields planted for the production of certified seed are inspected by a representative of the Montana Seed Growers Ass'n. A sample of the threshed grain is submitted to the Montana Seed Growers Ass'n for grading on the basis of seed laboratory tests.

APPROVED SEED.—The title of approved seed signifies that the seed traces its origin to certified seed of a standard variety and for all practical purposes its quality is equal to that of certified seed. In every county where the pure seed work has been emphasized, a considerable amount of approved seed is produced under the supervision of the county agent. The production of large amounts of approved seed for distribution from the Montana Agricultural Experiment Stations is largely confined to emergency conditions.

FIELD INSPECTION AND SEED STANDARDS.—A field inspection is made by an authorized inspector after the grain is fully headed and prior to harvest to make the necessary count for varietal purity, other crop plants, disease infection and weeds. All or any portion of a field acceptable to the certifying agency may be accepted for certification. In the case of rye, which is an open-pollinated crop, the field must be isolated from other rye varieties by at least 40 rods.

Ladino Clover

Ladino clover, a promising new pasture legume, is being seeded for demonstration purposes by county agricultural agents in 70 counties in co-operation with the Extension Agronomists of Purdue University, who say this new legume promises to add much to the palatability and carrying capacity of both rotation and permanent pastures. It is an excellent pasture legume for cattle, sheep, and hogs, and the most highly recommended pasture for poultry. Its best use in Indiana promises to be in mixtures with grass-alalfa as a part of the permanent pasture seeding, or as a legume seeding in pasture renovation. The few farmers in Indiana who have used Ladino so far are very well pleased with it and are enthusiastic about its future usefulness.

Unlike alfalfa and red clover which have erect stems, Ladino clover stems grow as runners on the ground and from these stems the leaves and flowers grow erect. Its growth in this respect is very similar to the common wild white clover found growing in good pastures throughout Indiana. Ladino clover is much larger and more vigorous than the common white clover but it has the same perennial habits of growth. Seed production is too limited at present for extensive plantings of Ladino.



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Hybrid Corn for Southern States

By MINTER WOMACK, Garland, Tex., before Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n

Length of day has a marked effect on the time of flowering and of ripening in corn. This is one reason why most northern strains of corn are not suited for planting in Texas. As an illustration of this influence of the length of day on the growth of corn, a single-cross hybrid planted in Dallas County this year on Mar. 7, had tassels on June 1, or 85 days after planting. The same single-cross planted in the Rio Grande valley on Sept. 4, when the days were getting considerably shorter, had tassels on Nov. 1, or 55 days after planting.

THE BEST COMBINATION must be found and proved by field testing. This tremendous task of testing has been carried on by our Texas A. & M. College Experiment Station and sub-stations over a period of about 18 years.

As a result of the tireless efforts of the men at the College, we have, and have had for about four years, hybrids both yellow and white that are productive and well adapted to Texas conditions.

WORK OF SEED BREEDER.—In addition to the work that is carried on by the college, the seed breeder has a big job to do before hybrid seed corn is ready for sale to the farmer. The college grows the inbreds and makes them into single-crosses which they sell to the commercial seed grower. The grower plants the single crosses, two rows of one kind and six of another, throughout the field. A field of seed corn must not be planted closer than a thousand feet from another field of corn, in order to prevent a mixture taking place during pollination. When the corn begins to tassel, the tassels are pulled from all the plants in the six rows before they have shed pollen. The pollen from the two rows is carried by the breeze to the silks of the plants in the six rows, thereby fertilizing them. This makes a direct cross between the two single crosses that have been planted. The corn from the six rows that have been detasseled is saved for hybrid seed corn, and that from the two rows that have furnished the pollen is used only for feeding corn.

THE COMMERCIAL SEED GROWER still has much to do before a good grade of hybrid seed corn is ready to go to the seed dealer for sale to the farmer. To properly produce a high quality of hybrid seed corn, considerable equipment is needed. The seed the grower plants cost from \$50 to \$70 a bushel. The cost of labor for detasseling the corn and processing it before it is ready for the seedsmen is much greater than many people imagine. And however high the price of hybrid seed corn may appear to be, it must be adequate to meet the various production costs involved.

WE HARVEST with mechanical pickers that remove the shuck, so that we can inspect each ear for imperfections while being conveyed to the curing bins. While in the bins the corn is dried rapidly under controlled temperature to the proper moisture content to make it safe for storing until planting time. While in the bin the corn is also fumigated to prevent insect damage. At this point the corn is conveyed to the sheller, then elevated to a battery of modern grading machines where it is sized to conform to our state certification regulations. The corn is then treated with a mercury dust disinfectant to improve germination under certain adverse conditions, sacked, and stored ready for shipment. This method of processing hybrid seed corn, sketched only briefly here, conforms with practices that have become very well standardized in the corn belt states.

EXCELLENT TEXAS HYBRIDS AVAILABLE.—You seedsmen do not have to wait for a suitable hybrid seed corn to offer Texas farmers, since you have available at this time four or five excellent Texas hybrids that have more than proved their worth. These Texas hybrids are no longer in the experimental stage,

but under exhaustive, conclusive tests have out-yielded our best open pollinated varieties by from 10 per cent to 30 per cent, and in some cases more than 50 per cent. You can now go to your customer and show him where he cannot afford to plant anything other than hybrid seed corn. You will find, too, that farmers realize more and more the worth of Texas hybrid corn, for almost without exception those who plant it find that it pays. Many farmers year after year tell their neighbors of their own highly satisfactory results, thus reducing sales resistance each year.

Texas hybrid corn this year costs the farmer \$9.50 a bushel, which is about \$8.00 more than a bushel of home grown corn costs him. This bushel of hybrid seed corn will plant about 8 or 10 acres. Figuring a 20 per cent increase in production, which is a conservative estimate, a farmer who is producing 25 bushels with open pollinated seed will produce 30 bushels per acre with Texas hybrid seed. His 10 acres in hybrid corn would give him an increased production of 50 bus. It can be readily seen that the value of this 50 bus. of corn is an excellent return on his investment of \$8.00 for seed.

Texas is now planting more than five million acres of corn annually, requiring about 600,000 bushels of seed corn. In 1943 there was available only 30,000 bushels of Texas hybrid seed. This year there is available about 60,000 bus., which is enough to plant only about 10 per cent of our acreage for 1945. This might lead you to think that the commercial seed growers are slow in getting sufficient hybrid seed corn on the market, but the growers are limited in their planting by the supply of seed Texas A. and M. College is able to supply. The college has a big job on its hands and is met with many disappointments in growing and increasing its inbred lines. The men in charge of the work for the college are doing the best job possible with their present facilities.

Since entering into the production of hybrid seed corn, we have not only carried on our breeding work in Dallas County, but have gone into the Rio Grande valley each fall where we could get an extra generation of seed, thus cutting in half the time required to develop new hybrids.

OF THE 10,000 farmers who grow broom-corn, about 800 are in Illinois. For the greater part of the past 30 years, Illinois has produced about 10,000 tons of broomcorn per year, or 20 per cent of the total crop. Because of shortage of labor in 1944, only 12,000 acres were planted which was the smallest acreage planted in a half century and yielded 3,900 tons. A ton of broomcorn will make about a thousand brooms. The total production for the United States last year was 67,200 tons, which will be completely exhausted before the 1945 crop is harvested. The demand for brooms is especially heavy because of Army and Navy requirements.

Supply Trade

CHICAGO, ILL.—Thos. Robins, Jr., has succeeded Thos. Matchett as pres. of Robins Conveyors, Inc.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Herman L. Hirt, assistant to the pres. of the International General Electric Co., died Apr. 11 after a heart attack on his way home to Larchmont.

DENVER, Colo.—The Fulton Bag & Cotton Co., of Dallas, Tex., has bought the bag factory of the Grimes Co. here, and is manufacturing tarpaulins to cover gondola cars.

SUMMIT, N. J.—The Pulverizing Machinery Co., manufacturer of grinders and mixers, has issued a bulletin describing a new screenless pulverizer for the production of ultra-fine powders.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The Sullivan Co. has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing that permanent water repelling qualities are present in Gardex, Konset, Sealit, Pozzuolanic and Ironized Waterproofing.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—General Electric Co. profit available for dividends for the first three months this year amounted to \$11,762,662, or 41 cents a share of common stock, Pres. Charles E. Wilson announced at the annual meeting of the Company's stockholders. This represented an increase of 13 per cent over the \$10,384,405, or 36 cents a share, earned during the corresponding quarter of last year. Net sales billed, representing shipments, during the first quarter of this year totalled \$309,766,472 compared with \$354,624,206 in the same period a year ago, a decrease of 13 per cent.

PROTESTS by the meat industry to Congressmen have forced the bureaucracy to revise its controls. A limit is placed on the amount farmers may slaughter to sell. Nonfederally inspected packers, whose kill is about 46 per cent of the total, will be given slaughter quotas for each 1945 accounting period. Slaughterers' gross revenues are increased by upward of \$34,000,000 a year. This comes from \$15,000,000 in increased subsidies, \$12,000,000 in cancellation of scheduled reductions, a \$7,000,000 increase in army beef ceilings and an expected pork subsidy boost.

IN GENERAL, prices of different commodities free of government control move up and down together in step over a long period of time. It is this natural relativity that breaks the back of government controls in any country not completely under a planned economy. If the government sets the price of wheat too high consumers will eat less and the farmer will grow more wheat instead of other crops. The result is burdensome surplus.

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Feedstuffs

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Team tracks were so glutted with hay that a permit system was established on shipments into Kansas City since Mar. 30.

DISTILLERS DRIED GRAINS production during March amounted to 45,400 tons, against 38,300 tons during March, 1944, as reported by the W.F.A.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—A program to promote the use of alfalfa meal was considered at a meeting of the directors of the American Dehydrators Ass'n.

ALFALFA meal production in March amounted to 49,140 tons. Since June 1 production has totaled 698,132 tons, against 574,548 tons during the like period a year ago.—W.F.A.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Grants amounting to \$258,100 were made by the Nutrition Foundation at its recent third anniversary meeting. They cover six additional research projects and 24 renewals of grants for studies.

NINE American scientists received Borden Awards of a gold medal and \$1,000, for outstanding contributions to scientific research in the food industry and related fields during 1944. This brings to 39 the total number of awards made since their establishment by the Borden Co. in 1936.

REGULATIONS governing the sale of millfeed by Canadian mills have been amended to forbid the sale of export permits by mills having a capacity of 400 bbls or more and makes the ceiling price apply to all sales of millfeed for which the producing mill has no established export credits.

CHICAGO, ILL.—E. P. MacNicol, assistant to the president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, is now in Washington to remain two or three weeks with headquarters at the Hotel Raleigh. Industry contact with government agencies, and the box car situation are having his attention.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Walter Berger, chief of the feed grain section of the W.F.A., has been appointed chairman of the feed and grain subcommittee of the interagency allocations committee. Also he will be United States member of the Combined Food Board's feed committee, succeeding Dr. Dennis A. Fitzgerald.

NO ADDITIONAL feed wheat will be allocated by the War Food Administration except in the area west of the Rocky Mountains. This area includes Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Utah and Arizona. The decision to make no additional allocations of feed wheat is intended to lessen the strain upon transportation facilities needed for the movement of other farm commodities.

THE entire feed grain situation has been materially altered by the early opening of lake navigation which has permitted western corn as well as Canadian oats and barley to reach eastern distributive channels a full month earlier than had been expected. As dealers had contracted for large quantities of western grain for shipment by rail, they are now out of the market entirely.—Harris, Upham & Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Increase in the hog support price and a larger 1945 fall pig production goal, planned to insure the largest practicable production and marketing of pork products, were announced Apr. 11 by Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator.

The national fall pig goal has been set at 37,000,000 head, 18 per cent more than the number raised last fall. The hog support price has been increased from the present \$12.50 to \$13 a hundredweight, Chicago basis, for good

and choice butcher hogs, all weights up to 270 pounds. The new support price will become effective immediately and continue to Sept. 1, 1946—thru the period when 1945 fall pigs will be marketed.

Protein Supplements in Dry Calf Starters

At the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station 51 grade Holstein calves which had received whole milk for three weeks were fed to six months of age. Each group was allowed fifty pounds of skim milk, after which they were expected to obtain their nutrients from the protein supplement provided in liquid form, a dry calf starter, and green alfalfa hay (U. S. No. 1). The source of supplemental protein in the dry calf starter for each group was: Group 1, soybean meal; Group 2, tankage; Group 3, ground soybeans; Group 4, dried whey and blood meal; Group 5, dried skim milk powder; and Group 6, blood meal. A vitamin A and D concentrate first was fed to each calf in the liquid, and later it was thoroughly mixed with the calf starter. The several calf starters were fed to four months of age, after which all the groups received the same basal grain mix.

The calves on the soybean meal (Group 1) and the ground soybeans (Group 3) lost weight and became very emaciated, but were allowed to remain on experiment as long as possible with the hope that they might recover from the temporary setback. However, when these calves became too weak, they were switched to a more desirable ration. Recovery was gradual, and the rate was apparently dependent upon the degree to which growth had been checked and also on the quantity of skim milk or whole milk supplied. When fed the additional milk, they eventually gained sufficiently to be normal in weight for their age. These two groups had the highest requirement for total digestible protein and total digestible nutrients per hundred pounds of gain, which indicates that it is poor economy to feed improper rations to young calves. It may be concluded that, under the conditions of this experiment, soybean meal and ground soybeans were not satisfactory as the principal source of protein in a dry calf starter for calves of approximately one month of age.

The four groups of calves receiving the animal protein in the dry calf starter, namely, tankage, dried whey and blood meal, dried skim milk, and blood meal, made normal growth. Average weights at six months of age per calf and the average daily gain per calf were as follows: Group 2 (tankage), 349.0 pounds, 1.40 pounds; Group 4 (whey and blood meal), 338.1 pounds, 1.34 pounds; Group 5 (dried skim milk), 361.4, 1.49 pounds; and Group 6 (blood meal), 352.5 pounds, 1.44 pounds.

The results were tested statistically by analysis of variance; and the differences in the gains between the calves on the soybean meal and soybeans, when compared to the gains in weight of the four groups receiving animal protein, were highly significant at eight weeks of age. The statistical test was also applied at the age of four months, when the feeding of the dry calf starter was discontinued, and again at six months at the completion of the experiment; and no significant differences were obtained among the six groups. This indicated that the two groups which originally were stunted on the poor rations had recovered on the more desirable rations. Except for the tankage group at eight weeks, there were no significant differences for the gains among the four groups of calves receiving the animal protein in their rations at any period of the experiment.

To Ask More Jobber Margins

Chairman J. P. Parks of the National Feed Distributors Committee is completing the preparation of a petition to the O. P. A. for additional distributors' markups. He has had the counsel of members of his national committee for some weeks, and the petition will be presented thru the Washington office of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n as soon as ready. In the meantime, feed distributors have been interested in court decisions which partially held that the O. P. A. cannot deny a profitable margin on a single item, even if the business is making an overall profit on all items it handles. The Washington office has been working on an analysis of the court decision and will give that analysis to Chairman Parks soon.

Feeding Moldy Corn

Wet corn that has become moldy can be fed to cattle if they are accustomed to it gradually, says Dr. W. L. Boyd, Minnesota University Farm veterinarian. Less difficulty has been observed in feeding such corn to cattle than to other livestock. Altho cattle gradually build up a tolerance for moldy corn, Boyd warned that severe digestive disturbances may result from overfeeding of such corn before the animals become accustomed to it.

Sheep rank close to cattle in their ability to use moldy corn satisfactorily. All animals, however, should be given this type of feed sparingly until they have become accustomed to it. There is some evidence, Boyd says, that care should also be used in feeding moldy corn to hogs.

Since several types of mold attack corn, some more toxic than others, it is often advisable to try out the moldy corn on a few animals first to determine whether it is safe for feeding. Moldy feeds of all kinds are dangerous to poultry and horses.

Number of Cattle on Feed

About 8 per cent more cattle were on feed for market in the 11 corn belt states on Apr. 1 this year than a year earlier. This increase was probably equivalent to about 150,000 head. The number on feed this year was smaller than on the corresponding date in either 1943, 1942, or 1941 but was larger than in 1940, and was substantially above most years in the 1930's.

Of the 5 eastern corn belt states, all states showed decreases, except Wisconsin. In the 6 western corn belt states, there were increases in all except Iowa, for which a 1 per cent decrease is shown. These changes tend to reflect the relative feed situation in the different states, with the large increases in the states where corn production in 1944 and Apr. 1, corn stocks were much above a year earlier and above average.

This increase of 8 per cent on Apr. 1 compares with an estimated increase of 5 per cent for these same states as of Jan. 1. On Jan. 1 the estimate for the eastern corn belt was 100 per cent of a year earlier and for the western corn belt 8 per cent increase. As of Apr. 1 the eastern corn belt was down 6 per cent and the western was up 13 per cent. Reports from the western states indicate that there were probably fewer cattle in feed lots in those states on Apr. 1 than a year earlier and that cattle on feed Jan. 1 moved out faster than last year. There was, however, some increase over a year earlier in the number of cattle on wheat pastures on April 1 in the southern plains area.

Shipments of stoker and feeder cattle into the corn belt states during the first 3 months of this year were substantially larger than in the same period last year but were below the record in shipments for the period in 1943. For eight states, the total in shipments this year were over 25 per cent larger than last, with increases in both shipments from markets and direct. Records of shipments from 4 leading markets for these 3 months show that 11 per cent more stocker and feeder steers were shipped this year than last, with increases in all weights of steers

but with the largest relative increases in heavy feeders, cattle weighing over 900 pounds.

A comparison of the quantity of corn reported on the farms of cattle feeders on Apr. 1 shows that in all of the states except 3—Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin—stocks were equal to or larger than last year with the most marked increases in Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota and Nebraska. Since the number of hogs, excluding pigs under 3 months, was down sharply in all of the states from a year ago, the quantity of corn in relation to livestock on farms was larger than last year in all of the states and very much larger in most of them.

Adulteration and Misbranding

BALTIMORE, MD.—The government has petitioned the U. S. District Court for an injunction to restrain the shipment of misbranded animal feed by G. Fred Obrecht; Hood Mills Co.; Egg-o-Milk Co.; P. Frederick Obrecht & Son; Farmers Service Bureau; Gerard Milk Products Co.; Milkmaid Co., and Obrecht Sales Co., all of which are names used by Mr. Obrecht.

The government said egg-o-milk was represented on the label as "perfect food" made of egg and milk with an 18 per cent protein content, whereas it was actually mostly starch material with a protein content of no more than 8.88 per cent.—G.E.T.

J. D. Dean Sec'y Mid-West Feed Ass'n

The committee appointed to select a full time secretary to promote the work of the new Mid-West Feed Manufacturers Ass'n has obtained the services of J. D. Dean, an experienced association worker.

Mr. Dean operates a 320-acre stock farm in Stoddard County, Mo., and has worked closely with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and extension agents in the past few years.

His business experience began as a salesman for a manufacturing company, becoming manager of its southwestern division. Later he became a consultant on sales promotion and public relations. He served as executive vice pres. of a national ass'n of hotel equipment manufacturers. For two terms he was pres. of the University City Optimist Club which he organized. He started the Junior Chamber of Commerce in St. Louis County. He will remove from St. Louis to the Kansas City headquarters of the feed manufacturers.



J. D. Dean, Kansas City, Mo., Sec'y Mid-West Feed Mfrs.

Influence of Storage On Fish Meals

As fish meals, demonstrated by Robertson, Carver, and Cook as the most efficient protein concentrate for growing chicks, are largely seasonal and therefore must be stored, study by Evans, Carver and Hamm of the Washington Experiment Station was reported on the effect of wet and dry processes and additions of formaldehyde, sulfuric acid, and oat flour antioxidant on the nutritive value of dogfish meal in relation to storage and meal prepared at different times and commercial pilchard meal.

The supplementary nutritive values determined by a modification of the gross value method of Heiman, Carver, and Cook with 15 depleted chicks per lot showed no losses in the supplementary values of 16 fish-meal samples after 10 months' storage, altho some had high fat contents.

Additions of 0.5 per cent formaldehyde and 0.25 per cent H₂SO₄ had no effect on the nutritive value of wet-process meal. Dry-process dogfish meal had a lower nutritive value than wet-process meal. Results were not affected by storage in cotton, paper, or burlap bags.

Good Advice from Grain Dealer to Farmer Patrons

J. A. Kadel, grain dealer of Sterling, Ill., in a printed circular letter to farmers some time ago, made the following good points:

We had back on the farms Jan. 1, 500,000,000 bus. more corn than we have averaged for the past ten years. We raised last year 35,000,000 fewer pigs than we did the year previous and they would have consumed upwards of 400,000,000 bus. of corn. We do have 5 per cent more cattle on feed Jan. 1, but they will be short-feds on account of the \$18 ceiling. Fewer animals to feed, and an abundance of all kinds of grain. You may be looking forward to the Wisconsin truckers next summer, but bear in mind that Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas raised a world of corn this year, and I doubt very much if you will see a Wisconsin grain truck. And I can be dead wrong too.

Good news from the European front has a depressing influence on the markets for the reason it is believed the war will soon be over and we will then go thru the re-adjustment period without stabilized prices, while bad news indicates a longer war with a possible upswing in commodities.

Get your corn out of the driveway—it isn't doing any drying where it is.

I have previously stated if you intend to sell your corn soon let me or some other elevator man know what you want for it and you have a better chance to sell it at the price you want rather than wait until the sheller pulls into the yard and then start talking price. For instance, I could have worked corn today at \$1.05 while the overnight bid is only \$1.03½. The bid you see in the paper every evening merely gives you the trend of the market. The speculators in the options push the market up and the cash buyers for the industries follow this up market—reluctantly—but when the specs shove it down the buyers follow it down wholeheartedly. I know, it's your corn and you like to see it in the crib, you feel better by having it there. But if you are going to sell it, pick a spot and get every cent out of it you possibly can. If you want to know what it will grade, bring in an average sample and I will test it for you.

New Ceiling on Beet Pulp

The O.P.A. Apr. 20 issued a new ceiling on prices for dried beet pulp produced in areas A and B, effective Apr. 25. The maximum price in Area A is \$45.20 less the per ton freight rate (including the 3 per cent transportation tax) for a shipment of pulp from such point to Boston, Mass.

The new price for pulp produced in Area B is set at \$46.90 less the per ton carload freight rate (including the 3 per cent transportation tax) for a shipment from such point to Atlanta, Ga.

Area A is that portion of the United States east of a line formed by the eastern boundaries of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Area B includes the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado.



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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

SIoux CITY, IA.—The Mid-West Research Laboratory is charged by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresenting its business status. It has no laboratory and is not a manufacturer, as stated on its letter-heads. It sells poultry remedies.

CHEWINGS fescue is a satisfactory feed-stuff. U.S.D.A. scientists report that similar gains and gains per unit of feed consumed were produced by chicks on a controlled wartime ration and rations which consisted of 30 per cent ground Chewings fescue seeds or 30 per cent oats to 4 weeks of age. Satisfactory growth and no abnormalities occurred in rats on the Chewings fescue ration.

Hatchery Output

Hatchings of chicks in areas in and surrounding the areas of commercial broiler production were above last year. But hatchings in areas in and surrounding the areas of farm flock production were below last year. Increases in February this year compared with last were reported in the following regions: South Atlantic states, 12 per cent; Middle Atlantic states, 9 per cent; Mountain states, 7 per cent; and New England states, 2 per cent. Declines by regions were as follows: West North Central states, 34 per cent; East North Central states, 20 per cent; and Pacific Coast states, 3 per cent.

The total number of eggs set during February was 15 per cent below that of February, 1944, while orders for chicks as of March 1 were 10 per cent less. Especially pronounced was the 27 per cent decline in the number of eggs set in the West North Central states.

Hatchery activities for flock replacement purposes were far below last year because of the unfavorable egg price situation during most of 1944, and the uncertainty as to the demand for eggs in 1945. The supply of hatching eggs is smaller than last year, and this may be a factor in keeping commercial hatchings at a lower level during 1945 than in 1944—U.S.D.A.

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Maintenance Requirements of Chickens

The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station is conducting a comprehensive investigation of the energy values of feeds and foods as measured by the storage of fat and flesh by growing chickens. As a part of this study the Station has just published Bulletin No. 665, from which the following is summarized:

The maintenance requirements of chickens from about 7 to 28 days old in 70 experiments ranges from 9.4 to 20.5 calories of productive energy per day per 100 grams with an average of 13.6. Expressed in terms of a ration having a productive energy of 1.9 calories per gram, the maintenance requirements are ranged from 5.0 to 10.8 grams per day per 100 grams of live weight with an average of 7.2 grams.

Maintenance requirements for individual chickens fed the same ration under approximately the same conditions at the same time varied to a considerable extent, the standard deviation averaging 1.01 for 6 groups of chickens requiring an average of 13.7 calories of productive energy per pay per 100 grams of live weight.

Differences in weight and in sex had no effect on maintenance requirement of the young chickens. Chickens receiving rations high in protein had much lower maintenance requirements than those receiving rations low in protein. With a ration which averaged 31.0 per cent protein, the average maintenance requirements were 12.4 calories of productive energy per day per 100 grams with a standard deviation of 0.8 while with rations averaging 16.2 per cent protein, the maintenance requirements were 15.8 calories per day per 100 grams with a standard deviation of 1.7.

The effect of protein on growing chickens is contrary to the idea that protein has a specific dynamic action which increases the heat eliminated by animals. While there is some relation between the protein content of the ration and the maintenance requirements, other factors as yet unknown caused wide differences.

The maintenance requirements ranged from 9.4 to 17.7 calories of productive energy per day per 100 grams live weight with chickens fed rations containing 18 to 24 per cent protein.

Chickens up to the age of 12 weeks had approximately the same maintenance requirement per day per 100 grams as the younger chicks. In one experiment, chickens from 12 to 18 weeks required only 7.12 calories of productive energy per day per 100 grams, which is much lower than the average of 12.6 calories for the younger chickens.

Chickens 6 to 18 weeks old utilize the metabolizable energy of food for production of fat and flesh as efficiently as younger chickens.

Hydrogenated cottonseed oil with an iodine number of 65 had about the same digestibility and productive energy value as cottonseed oil. Hydrogenated oil with an iodine value of 10 had a low digestibility and the digested portion had about 70 per cent of the productive energy of cottonseed oil.

When the maintenance requirements were calculated on the surface area basis in an experiment lasting 18 weeks, the productive energy calculated for wheat bran was unreasonably high. The weight basis is more suitable for calculating maintenance requirements for the older chickens, just as it was found to be for young ones in previous work.

In calculating the productive energy of rations or feeds, it is necessary to assume that the productive energy required for maintenance per day per 100 grams averages the same for animals on the experimental rations as on the standard corn meal ration with which they are compared. Unusually high or low values for productive energy sometimes occur when this

assumption is not correct, and when there are appreciable differences in maintenance requirement between the groups being compared.

Plant Protein Concentrates in Chick Ration

At the Washington Experiment Station Draper and Evans fed plant protein concentrates, including soybean meal, Alaska pea meal, and cottonseed meal and combinations of them, to 1,100 day-old Single-Comb White Leghorn chicks in lots of 15 after depletion for 14 days by methods of Heiman, Carver, and Cook.

Soybean meal had a higher gross value than cottonseed meal or any combination of soybean meal and cottonseed meal. Solvent-process soybean meal had a higher nutritive value than expeller-process meal. The gross value of soybean meal and ground feathers was below that of soybean meal alone.

Lactalbumin for Growing Chickens

Investigations of the growth-promoting properties of commercial lactalbumin in different combinations with meat scrap and with protein soybean meal were reported in six experiments at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station.

In the first experiment the highest rate of growth and the highest feed efficiency were produced at 8 weeks of age on a ration containing 15 per cent of lactalbumin with 5 per cent of meat scrap. This experiment was conducted in lots of 6-9 Single-Comb White Leghorn chicks of both sexes, with 0, 5, 10, 15, and 20 per cent of lactalbumin and 20, 15, 10, 5, and 0 per cent of meat scrap, respectively.

The second experiment was conducted similarly to the first with Barred Rock chicks with lactalbumin of a lower protein content. Sufficient amounts of lactalbumin and meat scrap were included in these rations to supply a total of 9 lb. of crude protein per 100 lb. of ration. The results were similar to those in the first experiment. Growth of both sexes was higher with lactalbumin as the sole protein concentrate than with meat scrap alone. Mutually supplementary action between lactalbumin and meat scrap was again evident.

In the third experiment, sexed Barred Rock chicks were used for comparing ratios of lactalbumin protein to meat scrap protein from 65:35 to 100:0. The highest growth was promoted by lactalbumin protein to meat scrap protein at ratios of 80:20 and 90:10, emphasizing the curvilinear relationship in females. The highest rate of growth to 8 weeks of age was produced with a ratio of 75:25 on lactalbumin to meat scrap proteins.

The fourth experiment was similarly conducted with a total of 18 per cent protein in the ration, again using Barred Rock chicks. Lactalbumin promoted a higher and more efficient growth rate of both sexes than did meat scrap. The high mutually supplementary action was produced when lactalbumin supplied 62.5 to 75 per cent of the animal protein. Highest growth of males occurred with a ratio of lactalbumin to meat scrap protein of 75:25, but a ratio of 62.5:37.5 promoted maximum growth in females.

The fifth experiment involved different combinations of lactalbumin and soybean oil meal for Barred Rock chicks. Here the two sexes behaved differently as males increased in growth with increasing proportions of lactalbumin, but in females growth appeared to decrease with greater amounts of lactalbumin.

In the sixth experiment, body weights of both sexes were greatest with the larger amounts of lactalbumin with soybean meal, thus not supporting a mutually supplementary action between the two proteins. In the tests with lactalbumin and meat scrap, 2.4 per cent of the chicks were affected with perosis, whereas in the tests of

lactalbumin and soybean meal 3.3 per cent of the chicks developed perosis.

In these studies there were used 75 Single-Comb White Leghorn and 514 Barred Rock chicks, on which growth was ascertained to 8 weeks of age.

Methionine Deficiency of Alaska Field Peas

Carver, Bohren, and Cook, in studying the protein value of Alaska field peas, found the gross protein value of two representative samples to be 59 and 69 when fed to chicks as compared to two samples of Alaska herring fish meal with gross values of 102 and 105. These values were compared to casein which was arbitrarily given the value of 100. The gross value of Alaska field peas would indicate an absence or deficiency of one or more of the amino acids required by chicks for optimum growth.

Woods, Beeson, and Bolin of the Idaho station have studied the Alaska field pea as a source of protein for growth in rats. They found that the lack of available methionine was the principal growth-limiting deficiency of raw peas. The most efficient level of supplementary methionine for a 10 per cent raw pea protein diet was found to be not more than 0.3 per cent of the diet. The addition of cystine to raw peas did not significantly improve growth over that of raw peas alone. Their work showed that either baking or autoclaving the peas impaired the value of the protein for growth. The addition of methionine to either raw or autoclaved peas resulted in greater growth response than was obtained from casein at the same protein level. The Alaska field peas were found to be relatively complete in the known essential amino acids with exception of methionine.

The purpose of this investigation was to determine to what extent Alaska field peas need to be supplemented with amino acids when used as the sole protein supplement in a synthetic chick diet.

PROCEDURE:—Single Comb White Leghorn cockerel chicks, which had been reared for one week on a practical 18 per cent protein starter ration, were used in the three trials of this experiment. Approximately twice the number needed was started as day-old chicks and only those of uniform weight and vigor at one week of age were used on the experimental diets. The same starter ration was used for the control diets in trials II and III. The supplementary protein of this ration consisted of approximately equal parts by weight of herring fish meal, meat meal, and dried milk. Each test diet, with the exception of one, was fed to duplicate lots of eight chicks each. The chicks were brooded in electrically controlled all-metal experimental batteries. Feed and water were fed ad libitum.

The basal diet was patterned after that employed by Almquist and associates in amino acid studies of the protein of soybean meal. Sufficient amounts of grade No. 1 ground Alaska field peas were prepared at the beginning of the experiment for the three trials. The protein content of the peas was 22.0 per cent. Amino acids, where added, were in addition to the protein furnished by the peas.

The 6 per cent pea protein diet (lots 29 and 37) was supplemented with both methionine and cystine. The 12 per cent pea protein diet received supplements as follows: lots 25 and 33, methionine; lots 26 and 34, cystine; and lots 27 and 35, methionine and cystine. Both methionine and cystine were fed to the 18 per cent pea protein diet (lots 30 and 38). Pea meal basal diets were continued on the 12 and 18 per cent protein levels (lots 28 and 36) and (lots 31 and 39).

TRIAL I. The chicks in lots 11 and 12, which received the 12 per cent pea protein basal diet, started to die three days after the test period began, and 40 per cent of these chicks

died during the 14 day period. The chicks were nervous, lacked appetite and began toe picking which was believed to be aggravated by excessive light conditions in the battery. This was corrected for trials II and III, allowing the light to fall only on the feed and water containers, and no such conditions developed in the following trials. Lot 13, which received a 12 per cent pea protein basal plus 0.5 per cent dl-methionine, ate well and obtained excellent body weight considering the low level of protein used in the diet.

TRIAL II. The results of this trial show Alaska field peas to be deficient in available methionine, but not deficient in cystine as measured by growth in chicks.

The chicks on the 6 per cent pea protein diet plus 0.5 per cent dl-methionine and 0.4 per cent l-cystine (lots 29 and 37) continued to grow, but at a slower rate than the higher protein levels. The chicks were active, smooth and normal in all respects except size. The protein of pea meal is evidently well utilized, since the addition of methionine and cystine to this level resulted in a gain per gram of protein consumed of 1.82 grams as compared to 2.15 on the practical 18 per cent control diet.

METHIONINE is the major deficiency of pea meal protein. There was very little gain on the 12 per cent pea protein basal diet (lots 28 and 36). The two lots which received added cystine (26 and 34) made gains only slightly better than the basal diet alone and when cystine was fed together with methionine, the growth response was no greater than from peas plus methionine. Therefore, peas apparently contain a sufficient amount of cystine for growth requirements in chicks. Lots 25 and 33, and lots 26 and 34, which received methionine, and cystine in combination added to the 12 per cent pea protein diets, made excellent gains considering the low level of protein. The average weight of methionine group of the 14th day was 148.3 grams, and that of the methionine plus cystine group, 147.4 grams. In comparison, groups given the basal diet and basal diet plus cystine weighed only 81.6 and 84.4 grams respectively.

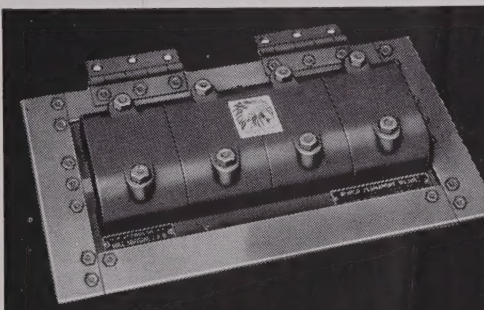
TRIAL III was conducted to determine the effect of various levels of added methionine to the 12 per cent pea protein basal diet. Lots 41 and 49 received the basal diet, and three levels of dl-methionine were added as follows:

Lots 42 and 50, 0.25 per cent; lots 43 and 51, 0.5 per cent; and lots 44 and 52, 0.75 per cent. Lots 47 and 55 received the 18 per cent control diet which had been reduced to 12 per cent protein by the addition of dextrose. Lots 48 and 56 were continued on the 18 per cent control diet.

Altho lots 30 and 38 did not make gains as great as lots 32 and 40, which received the 18 per cent control diet, the grams of gain per gram of protein consumed were almost identical for the two groups. This would indicate that the proteins of pea meal, supplemented with methionine, are as efficient as the proteins of the control diet. The feed consumption was less on the pea meal diet, probably because of the high percentage of peas (81.75 per cent) necessary to make an 18 per cent pea control diet.—*Poultry Science*.

Beef Blood Proteins in Chick Diets

C. R. Grau and H. J. Almquist of the University of California found that when blood proteins were used separately as protein supplements to a ration of wheat bran, wheat, corn, alfalfa, brewers' yeast, crude soybean oil, fish oil, and minerals, the serum and fibrin fractions were far superior to the blood-cell fraction. Autoclaving the blood cells did not improve them, nor was the growth bettered by additions of arginine, cystine, threonine, methionine, or tryptophan when fed alone or in combination, but the cell fraction supported growth when supplemented by pure isoleucine, which seemed to be an essential amino acid for the chick and a necessary addition to the blood-cell fraction. Satisfactory growth was produced with 15 or 20 per cent protein rations of mixtures of blood-cell protein and corn gluten meal 1:2. Gains nearly equal to those with sardine meal were produced when this mixture of corn gluten meal and blood cells furnished 60 per cent of the total protein present in the 15 or 20 per cent protein rations. Increased growth rate was produced with isoleucine, but not with leucine. Approximate maximum supplementation occurred with 2 parts of blood-cell protein to 4 parts of corn-gluten-meal protein. The studies were conducted in 5 experiments with tests of 15 or 20 days' duration and a total of 20 lots of 4, 5, 10, or 12 chicks each.



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Succeeded in Drying Corn with Ventilators

C. E. Deets, a farmer now residing in South Dakota, remembers back in Franklin County, Iowa, 36 years ago that the corn was so wet juice would fly as the ears struck the bang-boards in husking.

He conceived the idea of putting ventilators in the cribs, with the result that the crop was perfectly dry at the time it was sold the following August.

Deets recommends ventilators for both permanent and makeshift cribs. He would make them

of 2 by 4 lumber, and A-shaped, running the full length of the crib horizontally, and would rest them on props before the crib filling started.

Oilseed Cake and Meal Distribution

United States distribution of the four principal oilseed cakes and meals—cottonseed, soybean, linseed, and peanut—during the calendar year 1944, amounted to nearly 6 million tons. On the basis of actual production, this was probably the largest total quantity of those feeds ever distributed in a year. It was about 22 per cent larger than the quantity distributed during 1942, the only other year for which complete distribution data are available. During 1944, about 80 per cent of the total was distributed directly by processors, and 20 per cent distributed at the direction of the WFA thru set-aside orders.

The large increase in total 1944 distribution compared with 1942 was due largely to the increased supply of soybean cake and meal of which 3,401,000 tons were distributed in 1944 compared with 1,731,000 tons in 1942. Distribution of cottonseed cake and meal totaled 1,619,000 tons in 1944, about one-fourth less than in 1942. Linseed cake and meal distribution in 1944 amounted to 866,000 tons, about 9 per cent less than in 1942. Peanut cake and meal distributed in 1944 totaled 81,700 tons, about 46 per cent more than in 1942.

During both 1944 and 1942 the South Central region received the largest proportion of the total oilseed cake and meal distributed in the United States; 29 per cent of the total in 1942 and 27 per cent in 1944. Cottonseed cake and meal was the predominant kind going to that area last year, altho more than one-half million tons of soybean cake and meal were received.—U.S.D.A.

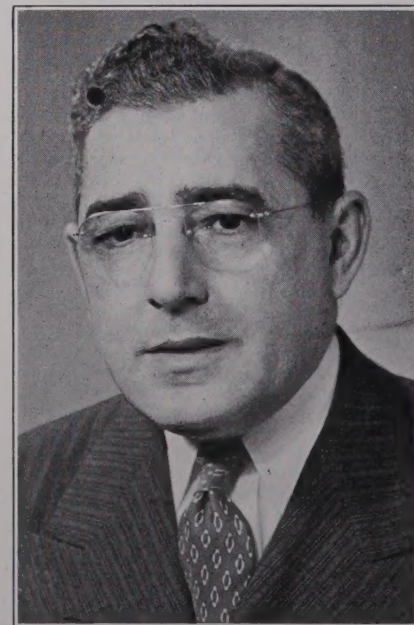
Drouths to Be Forecast by Government

The Soil Conservation Service has developed a statistical method of gaging the probable occurrence of drouth in any locality in the United States at any time of the year. Altho the complex method is necessarily limited to use by scientists, the information obtained may be used by agronomists and others for the farmer's benefit, in adapting soil and water conservation work, as well as other farm activities, to weather conditions. It is possible that in time a farmer (or any other person) might be given a chart showing the probability of weather hazards in his locality, for virtually every day of the year. Applying to drouth the theory of probability used by insurance authorities in deriving life expectancy tables, the SCS research division puts into the hands of climatologists and other scientists a technique that also can be employed to discover probable occurrences of other climatic hazards such as intensities of rainfall and extremes of temperature. Drouth was selected for trying out this method because drouth data already has been compiled and tabulated, from Weather Bureau records of 1898 to 1937, for stations representing every climatic area of the continental United States.

FLOUR MILLS of the United States ground 591,657,000 bus. of wheat in the calendar year 1944, as reported by the Bureau of the Census. The output of flour compared with 1943 increased 1.3 per cent. Granular flour for industrial alcohol was produced by 33 mills.

LOANS by the C.C.C. on farm and warehouse stored grain outstanding on 1944 loan programs thru Apr. 14 were: Barley, 1,636 loans, 2,109,102 bus., \$1,774,587; flaxseed, 175 loans, 53,076 bus., \$1,445,031; grain sorghums, 4,982 loans, 8,289,692 bus., \$7,788,755; rye, 67 loans, 42,398 bus., \$31,805; soybeans, 119 loans, 69,676 bus., \$145,380, and hay pasture seed, 2,611 loans, 35,084,938 pounds, \$2,193,940.

WHEAT prices in terminal markets are expected to remain firm at ceiling levels during April. Shortage of cars for shipment, expanded requirements of wheat and flour for military and relief needs, declining mill stocks, and the government agreement to purchase on May 1 are a combination of factors which indicate that terminal prices will remain at the ceiling. Futures quotations for new crop deliveries are expected to continue to fluctuate in a relatively wide range in relation to cash wheat prices.—Kansas State College.



Cecil F. Marsh, Indianapolis, Ind.

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C. F. Marsh Now Sales Manager of Glidden Feed Plant

Cecil F. Marsh has succeeded Peter Turner as general sales manager of the feed mill division of the Glidden Company at Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Marsh is well known in the feed industry from his long association in sales and distribution capacity with the former Albert Dickinson Co. and the McMillen Feed Mills and will consequently bring to this new responsibility a well recognized background of experience and achievement.

The conversion of the buildings and equipment at the former Indianapolis plant of the American Hominy Mills, which were acquired by Glidden from and at the request of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an investment of upwards of a million dollars, into a modern mixed feed manufacturing unit during wartime conditions involved many problems which have been successfully solved.

The completion of this mixed feed plant brings to realization plans contemplated by The Glidden Company for a number of years since its operations in the crushing of oil seeds and the processing of soybeans assumed their present substantial proportions. The objective was to establish a first-quality mixed feed business built on the scientific basis of nutritional research developments in which the company has participated indirectly for some time in connection with its other operations.

The successful manufacture of soybean products for the industrial field and for the edible food field in which Glidden has been a pioneer has brought to light opportunities for the production and utilization of ingredients hitherto unavailable for livestock and poultry feeds, hence it is the expectation of The Glidden Company to make a creditable contribution to the continued progress of the science of animal and poultry nutrition from the feedstuff standpoint.

Grain Receiving Books

Grain Receiving Register for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 13$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.35, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.50, plus postage.

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Grain Shipping Books

RECORD OF CARS SHIPPED facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.95, plus postage.

SALES, SHIPMENTS AND RETURNS. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. Left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand pages for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $10\frac{3}{4} \times 16$ inches, with 8-page index. Spaces provided for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, $3\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.50, plus postage.

GRAIN SHIPPING LEDGER for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order form 24. Price \$3.65, plus postage.

SHIPPERS RECORD BOOK is designed to reduce labor in handling grain shipping accounts. It provides spaces for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price, \$2.85, plus postage.

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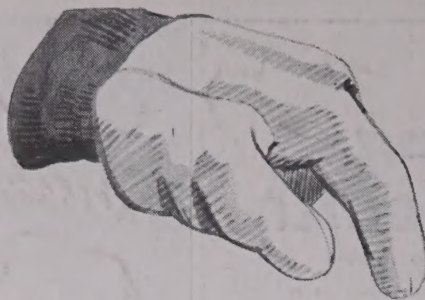
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